COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.

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A PATRIOTIC ANNIVERSARY.

Washington's Birthday Was Generally Celebrated.

A MESSAGE OF FRIENDSHIP.

Prominent Englishmen Send a Cable Greeting to the Arbitration Committee—Cleveland Prescribes Patriotism with Altruism.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.—The anniversary of the birth of George Washington was more generally observed in Philadelphia to-day than has been the case for many years. The most important feature was the conference held in the headquarters of the Universal Peace society by prominent advocates of arbitration for the purpose of discussing the feasibility of the "Creation of a court of arbitration for the peaceful adjustment of difficulties that may arise between the United States and Great Britain."

Judge William N. Ashman presided, and among those present were Rev. W. Hudson Shaw, Oxford, England; Rev. Washington Gladden, LL. D., Columbus, O.; Rev. Dr. Joseph May, Philadelphia; Alfred H. Love, president of the Peace union, Philadelphia; Richard F. Dane, Boston; E. W. Peet, St. Paul, Minn., and President Hyde of Bowdoin College.

Letters were read from President Cleveland and Secretaries Smith and Morton, and Postmaster General Wilson and a number of addresses were made.

The letter of President Cleveland read:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1896.—Herbert Welsh, Esq., Secretary, etc.—My Dear Sir: I shall be unable to attend the conference to be held to-morrow in the interest of international arbitration at the city of Philadelphia. It should be entirely unnecessary for me to assure those who advocate this cause of my hearty sympathy with any movement that tends to the establishment of peaceful agencies for the adjustment of international disputes. The subject should be discussed with a clear perception of all the features belonging to it and in a spirit of patriotism as well as love for mankind.

Hoping the conference you cotemplate may result in stimulating a sentiment in favor of just and fair arbitration among nations, I am, yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The cabinet officers also expressed sympathy with the movement and regretted their inability to be in attendance.

Secretary Morton wrote: "If, after these centuries of alleged civilization and Christianity England and the United States must settle their differences like wild beasts by mere brute force, then is our boasted superiority over savagery and barbarism a myth."

Commendatory letters and telegrams were also read from Maj. Gen. Miles, U. S. A.; Capt. Mahan, U. S. A.; Justice Brewer, United States Supreme Court; Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, Congressman Dingley, Charles Francis Adams, Congressman Hitt, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and United States Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright.

FRATERNAL UNION.

[illegible] English [illegible] Favor of a Permanent Court of Arbitration.

London, Feb. 22.—The Anglo-American arbitration commission has requested the United Press to publish the following cablegram sent by the committee to the chairman of the arbitration demonstration committee in Philadelphia to-day:

"Hearty greetings to our American kinsmen, who are celebrating Washington's birthday. We join with you in doing honor to your national hero by advocating fraternal union through a permanent court of arbitration for the peaceful and honorable adjustment of all differences arising in the English-speaking family."

RT. REV. BROOKE FORBES WESTCOTT, Bishop of Durham.
LORD PLAYFAIR.
VERY REV. F. W. FARRAR, Dean of Canterbury.
SIR JOHN LUBBOCK.
LADY HENRY SOMERSET.
MRS. FAWCETT.
REV. HUGH PRICE HUGHES.
WILLIAM R. CREMER.
DR. CLIFFORD.
DR. PARKER, Pastor of the City Temple.

BOSTON'S CELEBRATION.

The Governor's Illness Prevented the Usual Reception.

Boston, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was observed here to-day in about the usual manner, with the exception of the omission of the annual reception by the Governor, whose illness prevented this functional observance. Among the events were the meeting of the patriotic societies to listen to addresses appropriate to the occasion, the reunions of the military and social organizations, memorial entertainments, political club dinners, skating races, athletic meets, etc., with the closing of the exchanges and public buildings and general suspension of business.

IN WASHINGTON.

The Day Celebrated by Imposing Parades and a Sham Battle.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The national capitol was wholly given over to-day to celebrating the 164th anniversary of the birth of the city's founder in whose honor it was named.

There were imposing military parades extending along Pennsylvania avenue from the capitol past the White House morning and afternoon, in which all the District of Columbia militia participated. The cycle corps with a day's rations and 20 rounds of cartridges demonstrated the adaptibility of the bicycles to military purposes by throwing a skirmish line 10 miles up the Potomac river where a sham battle was held. Troop A of the local militia rode to Brightwood, four or five miles from the city, returning in time for the afternoon parade.

All the executive departments were of course closed. As part of the general celebration, Dr. J. M. Toner entertained the Washington Monument society at luncheon and received a large number of distinguished persons. The annual meeting of the society, held at Dr. Toner's residence, resulted in the re-election of all the officers.

WASHINGTON'S ADDRESS.

It was Read by Senator Frye of Maine in the United States Senate.

Washington, Feb. 22.—As it was publicly known that the ordinary legislative proceedings in the Senate were to be dispensed with to-day and that the day's session was to be devoted to the memory of the Father of His Country, the galleries of the Senate were early crowded with spectators. The opening prayer was delivered by Rev. Wallace Radcliff, D. D., pastor of the New York avenue Presbyterian church the church attended by both the Vice President and the President of the Senate pro tem. He offered special thanks to God "for him whose name is in all hearts to-day; for the inheritance of his memory, and for the inspiration of his life and example."

The reading of Thursday's journal was dispensed with, and the Vice President announced that, under the resolution of the Senate, the farewell address of President Washington would be read by the president of the Senate pro tem., the Senator from Maine (Mr. Frye). Taking a position at the clerk's desk, Mr. Frye commenced in a clear, strong voice and with perfectly accentuated delivery, to read the farewell address.

The reading occupied three-quarters of an hour, and when it was ended the thanks of the Senate were, on motion of Mr. Gray (Dem.) of Delaware, given to the reader, and then the Senate at 12:55 adjourned until Monday.

ROOSEVELT IN CHICAGO.

The New York Reformer was the Union League's Star Attraction.

Chicago, Feb. 22. Orations on George Washington and patriotic music were the order of the day here, and thousands of Americans, both young and old, attended the exercises in all parts of the city and its suburbs. The celebrations arranged under the auspices of the Union League club, as in past years, were the most conspicuous events of the natal day. Theodore Roosevelt, the reform police commissioner of New York City, was the star attraction at the University of Chicago in the morning, at the Auditorium theater in the afternoon, and again at the Union League club's annual Washington's birthday banquet in the evening. His lofty sentiments of patriotism and ideal citizenship were received on the three occasions with applause from large and sympathetic audiences.

Twelve patriotic demonstrations in as many public schools were held under the Union League club's auspices. An orator from some university or college spoke at each of the meetings, the exercises at each institution closing with the general singing of "America."

The Sons of the Revolution for Illinois gave their annual celebration in Central Music hall this morning, the orator being Rev. F. B. Vrooman of Boston.

AN UNRECONSTRUCTED REBEL.

General Johnson Thinks the Confederate Defeat a Misfortune.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 22.—One of the features of the observance here of Washington's birthday was the formal opening of the museum of the Confederate memorial literary society in the Davis Mansion, the White House of the Confederacy, which was donated to the society by the city of Richmond. The ceremonies were simple but impressive, consisting of prayer by Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge, and an address by Gen. Bradley T. Johnson of Baltimore, who was introduced by Governor O'Farrall.

Among other things General Johnson said: "The world is surely coming to the conclusion that the cause of the Confederacy was right. Every lover of liberty, constitutional liberty controlled by law, all over the world begins to understand that the war was not a war waged by the South in defense of slavery, but was a war to protect liberty, won and bequeathed by free ancestors."

Speaking next of the devotion of Virginians and Virginian women to the Confederate cause, he said: "It is this constant growing consciousness of the nobleness and justice and chivalry of the confederate cause which constitutes the success and illuminates the triumph we commemorate to-day. Evil dies, good lives and the time will come when all the world will realize that the failure of the Confederacy was a great misfortune to humanity and will be the source of unnumbered woes to liberty."

A REPUBLICAN BIRTHDAY.

The Party's Anniversary Celebrated by a Meeting in Washington.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The 40th anniversary of the birth of the National Republican party was celebrated to-night by the Union Republican club at the Center market. Prominent speakers served to draw a crowded house, and there was much enthusiasm over some of the oratory. The first convention of a national character in the history of the party was held in Pittsburg on Feb. 22, 1856, and as this convention was arranged for in Washington, it was decided that the national capital was especially appropriate as the place for holding an anniversary celebration. Thomas J. Lasier, president of the Union Republican club, called the meeting to order, and at his invitation A. M. Clapp, one of the few surviving members of the Pittsburg convention, presided over the exercises.

Addresses were delivered by Senators J. R. Hawley of Connecticut, S. M. Cullom of Illinois, and G. C. Perkins of California; Representatives C. R. Boutelle of Maine, R. J. Cousins [illegible] Brumm of Pennsylvania, J. S. Sherman of New York and C. A. Towne of Minnesota. The invocation was delivered by Rev. G. H. Corey.

A band was in attendance, and played patriotic airs.

In Baltimore.

Baltimore, Feb. 22.—There were a number of celebrations in Baltimore commemorative of Washington. The chief feature of the exercises at the Johns Hopkins University was the address by Hon. Andrew D. White, expresident of Cornell University and now a member of the Venezuelan commission. The Doctor prefaced his address with a few remarks concerning the Johns Hopkins University and then turned his attention to "the doplomatic relations of the United States."

In Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was to-day observed more generally as a holiday than ever before in Pittsburg. Business was practically suspended. The only public display was by the Junior Order of American Mechanics. The parade was the best and largest attended the organization has yet made in Pittsburg. A number of G. A. R. posts also participated in the street demonstration.

At the corner of Ridge and Irwin avenues, Allegheny, the Junior Order of America held an open-air meeting and received on behalf of the city of Allegheny a set of flags and a superb steel flagstaff, monumental in design, from S. S. Marvin. Congressman W. A. Stone responded to the presentation address, which was delivered by Rev. R. S. Holmes.

At St. Louis.

St. Louis, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was generally observed here as a holiday. The banks, the merchants' exchange and all the Federal offices were closed. To-night open house was the rule at all the clubs and civic society halls.

Enthusiasm in New York.

New York, Feb. 22.—The 164th anniversary of Washington's birthday was celebrated with enthusiasm in New York City to-day, business being generally suspended. At sunrise there was the usual ceremony of raising the United States flag at the Battery. Following the custom which has prevailed for many years, the national flag was also raised on old Fort Fisher, at the northern end of Central Park, at the same time the Battery celebration took place. No business was transacted on any of the exchanges to-day, and all public buildings were closed.

SMALLEY'S PLAN NOT NECESSARY.

Venezuelan Dispute Will End in Direct Negotiations.

WHERE SALISBURY HAS FAILED.

His Effort to Pursue Rosebery's Policy Has Cost Him Dear—South African Prisoners Expected to Arrive in England To-day.

London, Feb. 22.—The representative of the United Press spent three hours in the lobby of the House of Commons yesterday afternoon sounding members of the House regarding the plan for the settlement of the Venezuelan dispute, which Mr. George W. Smalley, the American correspondent of The Times, claims to have emanated from the United States government. The consensus of opinion among the Unionist members was that the proposal to appoint a joint Anglo-American commission is hardly necessary in face of the present position of affairs. Among those interviewed was the Hon. Evelyn Hubbard, who was recently elected to represent the Lambeth division of London. Mr. Hubbard is a typical representative of the Conservatives. Mr. Hubbard remarked that there was not much need of such a commission as that mentioned by Mr. Smalley, for the reason that there was little doubt that the matter would be amicably adjusted by direct negotiations between Great Britain and Venezuela. The commission appointed by President Cleveland further diminished the necessity for a joint commission, as he (Mr. Hubbard) anticipated that the findings of the former body would be such as to satisfy the British claims. Moreover, the friendly tone now prevailing on all sides would be certain to lead to a result that would be acceptable to English ideas.

Jingoism Has Disappeared.

Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, a Conservative who is in favor of strengthening and extending the imperial power and commerce of the United Kingdom, said he was glad to see that both sides had adopted a more friendly tone and that the spirit of jingoism had disappeared. He added that much of the general interest had gone out of the case as there was now not even a possibility of war. He expressed himself as being skeptical in regard to the appointment of a joint commission, because the matter was sure to be settled amicably without such a body. When asked if the findings of the American high commission would be enough for Great Britain, he said he was not sure, adding: "Of course, any honorable settlement would be acceptable to Great Britain, but Lord Salisbury could not leave the settlement of British affairs to the American commission. Nevertheless, its findings might be satisfactory to Great Britain."

The other members who were questioned said that they preferred not to make a formal statement owing to the appeal in the House of Commons of the First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. A. J. Balfour, that the members of the House would not discuss the policy which has been pursued by the government anent the boundary dispute. These members, however, indicated their confidence in the personnel and the procedure of the American high commission, coupled with expressions of their firm belief that the findings of this commission would justify the British claims.

The Speaker's Opinions.

The Speaker lengthily discusses the plan for the appointment of a joint commission, and says it cannot believe that the scheme cabled to The Times by Mr. Smalley is the best that Washington can arrange. There would be difficulty regarding the settled districts. In the event of their being found not to belong to Great Britain, it thinks that this country should pay Venezuela for them a sum to be fixed by arbitrators. It says it does not think that such a purchase would be contrary to the Monroe doctrine, while it would secure the soil to the British point that British subjects must not be handed over to the tender mercies of the Venezuelans.

The Porte and the Missionary.

In regard to the case of the Rev. Geo. P. Knapp, one of the American missionaries at Bitlis, who is accused by the Porte of having encouraged seditious movements among the Armenians and who will go to Constantinople for trial, the representative of the United Press learns that for some time there have been charges against him of inciting and assisting the Armenians to revolt against the Porte. The charges are undoubtedly made for the purpose of forcing Mr. Knapp to leave the country. Mr. Hampson, the British consul at Bitlis, reported that the charges were absurd, but nevertheless Mr. Knapp was summoned before the Criminal Court to answer a charge of conspiracy. He telegraphed to the Hon. A. W. Terrell, the American minister at Constantinople, asking him what he should do. Mr. Terrell replied, telling him not to obey the summons, and added that if he was in danger of arrest he had better stay in his house.

Mr. Terrell then informed the Porte that he would not allow Mr. Knapp to be tried in the manner proposed by the Turkish authorities. Halil Rafaat Pasha, the grand vizier, answered that he could not stop the course of justice. There is some talk of an American commission going to Constantinople to examine into the affair.

Mr. Thomas Sexton, who gave up his seat in the House, has left London. He will now devote himself to directing The Freeman's Journal, of Dublin. The split in the ranks of the Anti-Parnellites since the refusal of Mr. Sexton to accept the leadership of the party and the election of Mr. John Dillon as leader, is more bitter than ever. The Irish Catholic, Mr. Timothy Healy's organ, says: "Our feeling for Mr. Sexton is one of sincere pity. He prefers a salaried office on a newspaper to the chairmanship of the party that has been impoverished by the policy which he sought to impose on the people. To suppose that John Dillon can ever be regarded as the leader of our race is a grotesque absurdity. His admitted incapacity will plunge the movement into constant blunders."

Russia's Korean Pledge.

The statement made in the House of Commons on Thursday last by the Rt. Hon. George Curzon, parliamentary secretary of the Foreign Office, to the effect that Great Britain considered the pledge given by Russia in 1886 not to occupy Korea under any circumstances as still binding, was gravely misleading. Russia has never pledged Great Britain not to occupy Korea. In 1886 a British fleet occupied Port Hamilton; it being then alleged that this was a counter move to Russia's projected occupation of a port in Korea. The Koreans pressed China as the suzerain of their country to obtain the evacuation of Port Hamilton by the British. The British government replied that it was willing to withdraw its fleet provided that China obtained Russia's promise not to occupy any part of Korea. Russia made the promise to China, and Port Hamilton was abandoned by the British, but it was handed over to China, not to Korea, showing that Great Britain respected China's suzerainty over Korea. But Russia's promise was made to China only, and if she is desirous for a release, will undoubtedly succeed in obtaining it. Indeed it would satisfy the enmity of the Chinese government against Japan if Russia asked to be released. Despite the tone of Mr. Curzon's statement it is not clear that any other power could prevent Russia from obtaining absolution from her promise. The situation threatens another humiliation for Lord Salisbury. The independent journals, in pondering over the unexpected reverses that the minister has met with in his foreign policy, evolve the following:

Salisbury's Mistakes.

Lord Salisbury's reputation as a foreign minister was almost wholly due to the belief that he was the favorite English statesman of the triple alliance. Under him British action in outlying parts of the world used always to count on the benevolent neutrality of the triple alliance. Lord Salisbury would have liked this to have continued during his present ministry, but the new principle of continuity in the British foreign policy compelled him to prosecute Lord Rosebery's Armenian, Chinese and Japanese policies, with the result that he displeased Germany. The culmination of this displeasure was Emperor William's message to President Kruger, of the South African republic, which excited so much hostility towards Germany here.

Public opinion will not tolerate the idea of a British rapprochement with Germany, and a working entente with France is impossible without the approval of Russia. Russia owes Lord Salisbury many personal grudges, dating from the negotiation of the treaty of Berlin. Russian journals now recall a public speech made by Lord Salisbury in 1881, within a few weeks of his becoming prime minister for the first time. In this speech he described Russia as being bankrupt in pocket and reputation and many similar utterances made by him are recalled. In diplomatic circles the belief grows that he will shortly withdraw from the post of foreign minister, but that he will retain the prime ministership. Lord Lansdowne, formerly Governor General of India, is most likely to succeed him in the foreign office.

The Jameson Prisoners.

The greatest secrecy is maintained regarding the landing in England of Dr. Jameson and the officers who accompanied him on his raid in the Transvaal. A host of reporters have gone to Plymouth place, where the transport Victoria is expected to land the prisoners. Some of them have been there for several days awaiting the arrival of the party in order to interview them. It is expected, however, that the authorities will outwit them. It is believed that the Victoria has been ordered to run at slow speed so as to arrive at midnight Sunday. A tug will then take the prisoners direct to a special train which will hurry the party to London. The object of the authorities is to prevent a demonstration of sympathy, and they think that this will be effected by bringing the prisoners to London at an early hour. Among the 14 prisoners on the Victoria is only one American—Major Heany. Ambassador Bayard has been notified by the government that he will be freed immediately, as the government does not intend to include him among those who will be prosecuted.

It is unknown when the steamer Harlech Castle, with 120 of the rank and file of Dr. Jameson's expedition on board, will arrive, but when she does all the prisoners aboard of her will be set at liberty and sent to their homes. Several Americans are among this party.

A Popular Pro[illegible]

Consols to-day bordered on the astounding price of 110.

Mr. Sydney Gedge, a Conservative, who represents Walsall in the House of Commons, will on Monday propose to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, in view of the high price of consols and the intended heavy expenditures on the navy, that the government shall immediately bring in a bill enabling the expected large surplus in the budget to be used for naval purposes, instead of applying it to the reduction of the national debt by the purchase of consols. Mr. Gedge's proposal will become immediately popular. The budget surplus will probably amount to £6,000,000. The papers adduce expert statistics to prove that the national debt is being paid off unreasonably fast.

Suez Canal Blockade.

The grounding of the German steamer Kanzler at Ismailia for several days, completely blocking the traffic of the canal to all but vessels of very light draught, has opened the eyes of the British government to a serious condition of affairs. The grounding of the Kanzler was doubtless due to pure accident, but it is now clear that if any large vessel was purposely run ashore, at a good speed, or if the officers of a vessel should scuttle or blow her up, the canal would be blocked until it could be cleared, an operation that would probably occupy three weeks. In some eventualities such a delay in the passage of warships and transports might result in the loss of India to the British crown. Three or four Italian transports having on board troops to reinforce General Baratieri, the Governor of Erythrea, who is conducting the operations against King Menelek of Abssinia, were detained at Ismailia, it being impossible for them to get by the Kanzler.

The Queen's Guests.

Lord Salisbury has been the guest of the Queen at Windsor castle since yesterday. He to-day attended a council at the castle. The Duke of Devonshire, president of the council, and Sir Matthew White Ridley, the home secretary, were also present. The Queen signed a number of State papers. Her majesty will entertain a series of guests at Windsor during the next fortnight. Among those who will visit the castle are the members of the cabinet, diplomats and their wives, and a few of her personal friends, such as the Duke and Duchess of Westminster and the Duke and Duchess of Bedford. The rule is that these guests shall "dine and sleep," and the invitations are always worded in this form. The guests arrive at 6 o'clock in the evening. They assemble in the corridor at 8:30 when the Queen and the royal members of the family at the palace enter the Council room, followed by the guests. At 8:45 dinner is served and afterwards all adjourn to one of the drawing rooms. The Queen converses briefly with each guest in turn, before retiring to her rooms. After the Queen's departure, music and whist are the usual diversions. The guests can breakfast with the members of the royal household or in their own rooms. They leave the castle immediately after breakfast.

Parliamentary Procedure.

There is much discussion over the proposal of the Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, to change the procedure of the House of Commons. Fridays have hitherto been set aside for the discussion of members' private bills. Mr. Balfour now proposes that henceforth Fridays shall be devoted to the discussion of the government estimates, which discussion must be completed in 20 Fridays. The older Conservatives join with the Irish members in strongly opposing the proposal. Mr. Balfour's plan is based on an article written by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain when colonial secretary, which was published in the Nineteenth Century in December, 1890. The article was entitled "Shall we Americanize Our Institutions?"

—Hiram Maxim has fitted to a tricycle a machine with two Maxim guns, each weighing 25 pounds, and capable of firing 600 shots per minute. Each machine carries 1000 rounds of ammunition. Mr. Maxim says he is supplying these armed tricycles to some of the European armies.

THE ANCHORIA AND ANACONDA.

The Two Great Companies Operating On Gold Hill.

A 200 FOOT VEIN OF QUARTZ

Opened Up in the Anaconda Tunnel—The Anchoria's Big Shaft—The Present and a Glimpse at the Future of Gold Hill.

The recent deal which resulted in the formation of the Moon-Anchor company and which included a consolidation of a small portion of the Anchoria-Leland and a small part of the Gold and Globe company's ground, appears to have been a very good thing all around. One thing is certain; it saved a large amount of expensive litigation of which both companies were glad to be relieved. Speaking from the Anchoria-Leland point of view the matter was most satisfactory, as only a small piece of disconnected ground, on the outskirts of the group, was given up and the price obtained for it, is said to be in the neighborhood of $60,000. This is greatly in excess about three or four times as much as was paid for the City View and Cotton Tail ground, purchased by the Anchoria-Leland company some time time ago.

The Anchoria-Leland company is certainly destined to be one of the very biggest companies operating in Cripple Creek. Something is already known of the great wealth of the ground on which the claims are located, but it is only those quite intimate with the property that begin to appreciate it. To tell of all the wonderful showings being made in Anchoria-Leland ground would read like a fairy tale, and would appear exaggerated, even to those who know Cripple Creek, and in the East not half of it would be given credence.

Eighteen Sets of Lessees.

The company is now working in two places on its own account, while 18 sets of lessees are operating on other parts of the property. One big working shaft measuring 5x14 in the clear is being put down in solid formation and so far from the vein that it is not expected to cut it until a depth of 400 feet is reached. This shaft will be sunk steadily for a distance of 600 or 700 feet, and then by degrees to a depth of at least 1000 feet. At the 400-foot level, or at the distance where the vein will be cut, a station will be made from which cross-cuts will be run in several directions to cut the other five veins within a radius of 500 feet on the company's ground. The shaft is a three compartment one, and is designed to have two cages for hoisting ore. It will be equipped with a big hoisting plant to be run by two 80-horse power boilers, and some of the new machinery which will include air compressors, machine drills, etc., is already on the ground.

No more leases will be given on any portion of the company's ground within 500 feet of this big working shaft, as all the veins opened up in that limit it is intended to operate from this, the main working, so that as the time of the various leases now operating on the Anchor vein run out they will come into the possession of the company for good. The leasing system has proven so satisfactory that the company has no intention of giving it up altogether, and there are about a dozen sets working on various parts of the property. All of them are paying good royalties, the lowest being 25 per cent., and all of them have agreed to put down deep shafts ranging from 200 to 300 feet so it will be seen that the ground is being constantly developed.

A New Lease Signed.

Yesterday a lease was signed with Messrs. May and McMurray to work the Midland claim through which two good veins pass. Three deep shafts are being put down on the Conundrum, three on what is known as the Barlee and Murray and Currie veins, and several on the south end of the Anchor vein, which are making good showings. The City View is also being worked under lease and shipping good ore. The Moloney and other leases which have turned out such big values, were on the northern portion of the Anchor vein and the development of the other part is being watched with interest.

The company is also working the Chance, and word from the manager, Mr. Charles Howbert, yesterday, was to the effect that the ore in the 240-foot level is wider than the drift which itself is four feet in the clear. The ore runs from $60 to $70 to the ton in bulk, and it is not known how much wider the vein is. This is probably the same vein which has been opened up in the Geneva, where it is 13 feet wide.

It is the policy of the company to develop its ground in the most thorough manner possible, and make a group of mines which shall be a bye word for richness for a score of years to come. The sale of the small portion of ground to the Moon-Anchor company gives them ample funds for a tremendous amount of development work without touching any assets coming from the company's own shipments or that obtained from royalties. It is quite probable that dividends will start shortly, possibly next month, in a small way with 1 cent per share per month. It is probable that it will be a year or two before the company will be shipping to its fullest capacity, and it is also probable that the dividends will continue to grow until that time, when the maximum should be reached.

The Anaconda Company.

The large amount of development which has always characterized the policy of the Anaconda company is being kept up and hardly any attempt is being made to ship ore.

The big tunnel on the property is now in about three-quarters of a mile, and is still being pushed on, there being still about one-quarter of a mile to pass through on Anaconda [illegible] has passed [illegible] some enormous bodies of low-grade ore and several rich ore chutes have also been encountered. One of the low grade veins, which was developed showed 200 feet of quartz and this will average $5 to the ton, which offers tremendous possibilities when the time comes for the profitable treatment of ore of this character. The tunnel level is now about 800 feet below the surface.

A good quantity of high grade ore is being shipped from this group to the smelters, and a moderate amount of the better class of low-grade, that which runs from $18 to $20 to the ton, to the Metallic Extraction company at Florence. This class of shipment will be greatly increased as soon as the enlargement at the Florence works is completed.

The tunnel is driven with a slight upward grade so that the water can flow out easily. The cars of ore on the track, which is a double one, are propelled by a mule and a single animal makes light work of pulling a dozen three-quarter ton cars to the dump. The low grade ore is sent down a chute into the cars on the track immediately below which makes the cost of handling the ore very light.

Prominent mining and mill men are of the opinion that within a year it will be possible to treat very low grade ore, and give the mill and the mine a profit on stuff that will average $4 per ton. Even to-day the reduction plants are making constant improvements and are doing better than ever with the low grades and find that the bigger the plants are the cheaper they can handle the ores. Gold is the thing that is needed and as long as it lasts there will be those working to find a process to get it out of the rock at a low cost and when these improvements shall have been made the Anaconda will prove to be one of the greatest low-grade propositions in Colorado, if not anywhere else.

REMARKABLE SPECIMEN.

From the Hight and Snape Lease in the Anchor.

Special to The Gazette:

Cripple Creek, Feb. 22. On the Hight and Snape lease on the Anchors, a very remarkable pocket of ore was broken into. This was in the 275 foot level in the south drift and a specimen of the ore which was exhibited in town to-night showed an inch streak of melted and rusty gold. It is the most remarkable and valuable specimen of ore ever exhibited in the district. A shipment of 75 tons will be made from here on Monday that will average about three ounces to the ton.

Seventy-five tons of low grade ore were shipped from the San Juan on Mineral hill to-day. It goes to the Gold Geyser mill on Cripple Creek which is now treating $10 ore at a profit.

Mr. Joel Vale has let a contract to sink an additional 200 feet on the Bertha-[illegible] on Raven hill. The shaft is now down 200 feet.

Quite an important strike was made to-day in the Trail group, located on the southern extension of the Bull hill spur. The strike was made in a cross cut at a depth of 100 feet and in what is known as the Doyle shaft. The vein discloses six inches of ore that runs about $70 to the ton. The vein goes down on a steady incline and must be about 147 feet from the surface. Several tons of ore have recently been taken out of this property and more will be added to this later on. A tunnel is being run into the property down the hill to cut a known vein which has been explored on the surface. The property was recently purchased by F. M. Perry and company of Denver. Twenty-seven men are employed.

The Maggie Welmer company, which has been denounced by some papers as a "wild cat" is working two claims about one half mile south of the Lincoln group. The claims are known as the John Kyle and the Gurley, and both are patented and not much short of ten acres. An immense porphyry dyke runs through the claims for a distance of 1500 feet which is being diligently prospected by the company. The deepest shaft is down 50 feet where there is some good looking phonolite and granite quartz. It is quite probable that something good will be found if the work is kept up.

THE WEST CREEK BILL.

Full Text of the Measure Which is Now in Force.

The following is the text of the bill introduced by Representative Shafroth relating to the West Creek Mining region, which has received the President's approval, and is now a law:

Be it enacted, etc., that the forest reservations in the State of Colorado known as the Pike's Peak forest reserve, the Plum Creek forest reserve and the South Platte forest reserve, established by executive proclamations dated, respectively, March 18, 1892, June 23, 1892, and December 9, 1892, in the State of Colorado, in accordance with section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891, from and after the passage of this act shall be open to the location of mining claims thereon for gold, silver and cinnabar, and that title to such mining claims may be acquired in the same manner as it may be acquired to mining claims upon the other mineral lands of the United States for such purposes, provided, that all locations of mining claims heretofore made in good faith within said reservations and which have been held and worked in the same manner as mining claims are held and worked under existing law upon the public domain, are validated by this act.

Section 2. That owners of valid mining locations made and held in good faith under the terms of this act shall be and are hereby authorized and permitted to fell and remove from such mining claims any timber growing thereon for actual mining purposes in connection with the particular claim from which the timber is felled or removed, but no other timber shall be felled or removed from any other portion of said reservations by private parties for any purpose whatever.

PROMPT WORK.

The United States Geological Report on Cripple Creek Now Complete.

Washington, Feb. 22. A revolution of methods of the United States geological survey is shown in the elaborate monograph on the Cripple Creek mining industries issued to-day, as the result of scientific research by experts promptly pursued. Over 300 folio pages, illustrated with 40 photographs and maps make the publication unusually attractive, though a great portion of the text is wholly for the technical reader.

The history of gold finds in the Cripple Creek district began in 1874, when a geological survey attache found specimens and a rush was made for the field which, however, shortly collapsed. Ten years later a salted claim brought 5000 prospectors to the spot, but not until the spring of 1892 did the discovery of rich bodies of ore make the district famous and give the town in 1894 a flourishing population of 10,000 people, with water supply from the foothills of Pike's Peak and all the comforts of a modern city. The gold production has been over $7,000,000 in three years.

A Fatal Quarrel.

Santiago de Chile, Feb. 22.—Mr. Mulet, instructor of the Buque Escuela at Talcahuano, recently shot and killed a young man named Jose Dolores Solar. According to one version of the affair they had a quarrel in front of the parish church and both pulled out revolvers with the result that Solar was shot, the bullet entering his breast, and he died about three-quarters of an hour after the occurrence. Mulet was apprehended and lodged in prison.

Fast Skating.

Pittsburg, Feb. 22.—Joseph Donoghue skated two miles (12 laps to the mile) in 7:24 2-5 at the Casino here to-night. His previous world's record was 7:44½, made at Washington, D. C. Donoghue also holds the open-air record 6:24 1-5.

Russian Troops for Korea.

London, Feb. 22.—A Shanghai dispatch to a news agency says that 5,000 Russian troops are gathering on the Korean frontier and that naval preparations of the present Russian government continue [illegible] tered.

Proposed Improvements at San Jose.

Panama, Feb. 22.—The President of the republic of Guatemala is at present considering a proposition made by a representative of a Hamburg house to loan the government $2,000,000 for improvements on the part of San Jose.

Spain's Request Refused.

Panama, Feb. 22.—President Barrios of Guatemala on Jan. 23 notified Spain's representative that that country could not comply with his request to suppress the revolutionary propaganda in favor of the Cubans, when it was made within the law.

EVANGELISTIC MASS MEETINGS.

Expected to Be the Largest Ever Held in the City.

A WEEK OF ACTIVE CAMPAIGN.

All Evening Meetings to be Held in the Coliseum—Music to be a Special Feature—Programme of To-day's Services.

Yesterday was Maj. Hilton's day of rest, and during the afternoon he enjoyed a drive to Manitou and the Garden of the Gods. The latter place he believes to be the most wonderful natural park site in the United States, and should be controlled by the State.

The only special religious meeting held yesterday was a noon prayer meeting for business men, in the gymnasium of the Y. M. C. A. Last evening a choir rehearsal was held in the Coliseum, and some very attractive new songs were learned. A piano has been secured and an organ for Mr. Tullar's use in accompaniments for his solos, and arrangements will be made for securing orchestral instruments to assist in each evening meeting during the coming week.

An Increasing Interest.

During the past week 125 persons have expressed a desire to lead Christian lives, and of this number one-half have professed acceptance of Christ.

The interest in the meetings has increased to such an extent that the Baptist church is no longer large enough, and during the coming week the evening meetings will be held in the Coliseum. The addresses will be no longer doctrinal, but purely of an evangelistic character. Every Christian in the city is urged to act as a committee on invitation. Hearty co-operation is expected and, and greater activity shown during the coming week than in the week past. Maj. Hilton desires to make it a regular campaign week, every day a field day. One of the features will be morning prayer meetings which have been arranged for in 16 different sections of the city.

To-day's Programme.

The union services to-day will begin at 4 o'clock by a mass meeting for men only at the Coliseum. Boys under 16 years will not be admitted. Maj. Hilton will lead the singing, and will have the assistance of a full orchestra. At the same hour in the Methodist Episcopal church there will be a mass meeting for women only, the special object of which will be prayer for the men's meeting in the Coliseum. In the Presbyterian church at 6:30 there will be a union Christian Endeavor meeting to be led by Rev. Mr. Tullar. The grand climax of the day will be a monster mass meeting in the Coliseum at 7:30. To this service everyone is invited. The singing will be led by a chorus of 150 voices, conducted by Mr. Tullar. The choir are requested to be present at 7 o'clock. It is expected that this will be the largest religious meeting ever held in Colorado Springs. If necessary an overflow meeting will be held in the First Methodist church.

BOOTH IS OUT.

America's Salvation Commander Resigned in January.

New York, Feb. 22.—It appears that the resignation of Commander and Mrs. Booth from the Salvation Army, following the row that was raised by their being ordered to "farewell" by the General in London, has already been communicated to the headquarters across the sea. This afternoon the following statement was made by Col. Nicol, the editor-in-chief of the army's publications in England, and one of the commissioners who was to try the Booths by court martial. The statement shows that the Booths have been superseded in command. It says:

"1. The resignation of the commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth, which has been tendered by them to the international headquarters, has not yet been accepted by the General in whom alone is vested the power to accept resignations of territorial leaders.

"2. We do not accept any responsibility for the commander's deplorable action.

"3. Commandant Herbert Booth was instructed by the international headquarters to come to New York and confer with his brother on the matters in question, and having done so, has returned to Toronto.

"4. The international headquarters have instructed Col. Eadie to assume the temporary direction of affairs.

"We are awaiting further advices.

"We are going on with our work. God lives and the flag waves."

There was very little excitement expressed at headquarters and there was a well defined fear of saying anything that might get the talker into trouble.

Col. Eadie said that he had absolutely nothing to say except what appeared in the statement above. He said he had no idea of where the commander and his wife were, and all others seemed equally in the dark as to this fact.

It is impossible to state at this time whether the Booths will carry the army with them or not. Gen. Booth is in India, and it will be some time before the matter is straightened out.

Another feature of the trouble developed to-day. It is the outcome of the mass meeting held recently in this city at which Hon. Chauncey M. Depew presided. At that meeting resolutions asking that Gen. Ballington Booth be reinstated as commander here were adopted and cabled to international headquarters in London. Mr. Depew to-day received a reply which shows that Gen. Booth, the international commander, is firm in his decision as to the change in command in the United States, and further, that as long ago as Jan. 31, Gen. Ballington Booth had handed in his resignation as a result of his removal from the command in this country. This resignation, it appears, resulted in the sending of three mediators to this country, but their mission was unsuccessful.

The cablegram received to-day by Mr. Depew is as follows:

London, Feb. 22.—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, New York: Cabled General summary yours. His instructions [illegible] universal changes and equity compels him conform arrangements. Profoundly deplores resignation dated 31st January. Has done by these mediators utmost without success.

BRAMWELL BOOTH.

Topeka Grand Jury.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 22.—Before final adjournment the grand jury added to its list of indictments one against W. E. Nece, one of the grand jurors, for violating the prohibitory law. Nece's son had been diverted previously for the same offense. The grand jury was in session 23 days, and it examined over 300 witnesses, resulting in 21 indictments. Fourteen of the accused men have been apprehended and all except two of the 14 have given bonds.

Philip Harper Ill.

Hempstead, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Philip J. Harper, retired senior member of the firm of Harper Bros., New York, is dangerously ill at his home here with a complication of kidney and heart troubles. Little hope is entertained for his recovery.

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DEATH CAME FROM TOO MUCH WORK.

America's Chief Humorist Struggled Hard Against Fate.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

The True History of the Patterson Incident—A Stroke of Apoplexy Ended the Battle—Popular Among His Neighbors.

Asheville, N. C., Feb. 22.—"Bill" Nye is dead. For ten days he had been wrestling with death, but the best medical talent in the land saw that it was a question of only a few hours before the lover humorist, who had made millions of hearts glad by his speeches and writings, would be no more.

Ten days ago a stroke of apoplexy laid him low. He was at his home, Buck Shoals, 12 miles east of here. He sank constantly until the summons came this afternoon at 1 o'clock. His daughters, who were at school in Washington, arrived in time to attend their father in his last hours.

Due to Overwork.

Overwork was the cause of the humorist's death. He literally worked himself to death. For two years he labored with tigerish zeal writing letters for the syndicate by which he was regularly employed, writing books and plays and lecturing. The work was enough to kill a far stronger man. Upon the verge of collapse, tortured with mental and nervous pain, weak from the burden of overwork, the happy-hearted humorist reached Paterson, N. J., last fall. He was to lecture that night, and he did not feel equal to the task. His tortured mind craved for some artificial stimulant; his nerves needed something to stay the portending collapse. In that hour, he drank excessively of intoxicants, and appeared that night on the platform drunk. It was a story of shame that the newspapers carried over the country the next day and everywhere he was abused. No one knew the truth or cared to know. No one knew the genial humorist who had contributed so much to mankind's enjoyment, who was always ready with a smile and who had driven away mountains of care, was struggling under a superhuman task which he had put upon himself and drank only to relieve his pain.

Undeserved Shame.

Humiliated and feeling keenly the shame that was put upon him, the genial writer left. It touched his heart when, a few days later, Eugene Field penned as his last work on earth a defense of him. No one knew but Nye how well that defense was deserved and what a flavor of truth it contained. Still the humorist offered no excuse. He said nothing in extenuation. With fiercer energy he continued his work. He worked feverishly, forgetting the cutting things that were said about him, and, seeing his brave course, the people had commenced to forget.

Ten days ago the collapse at which the incident at Paterson was but a warning, came. He was stricken at his home. A few days before he had been in Asheville and had spoken gratefully to friends of the act of Eugene Field in writing in his defense.

A Popular Man.

He was a member of the Episcopal church, and since his residence here has been the most popular man in this section. His family consists of his wife and four children, two sons and two daughters.

In addition to his regular syndicate work, within the last two years, he published a history of the United States, which he often said he wanted to stand as the last book he wrote. All of last fall he was busily engaged in writing a play in connection with Paul Potter, "The Stag Party," which was produced in New York some time ago. The failure of this play had no effect on Mr. Nye's good humor. He jokingly said a few weeks ago that "Play writing is not my forte."

Events of His Life.

"Bill" Nye was born in Shirley, Piscataqua county, Maine, Aug. 25, 1850. He was educated at an academy at River Falls, Wis., removed to Wyoming Territory, where, at Laramie, h published his famous "Boomerang," studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He began early to contribute humorous sketches to the newspapers, using the pen name of "Bill Nye," was connected with various Western journals and afterward settled in New York City. He has published "Bill Nye and Boomerang," in 1881; "The Forty Liars," in 1882; "Baled Hay," 1884; "Bill Nye's Blossom Rock," 1885, and "Remarks," 1886.

THE FLEETING SHOW.

Stories and Gossip Picked Up on the Streets.

The Cripple Creek train was just rounding out of Beaver Park valley when the scientific man turned to his miner, and remarked: "Have you been reading of Roentgen's experiments in photographing through opaque bodies?"

"Yes, indeed; devilish interesting. I thought it was a fake when I first heard of it."

"Yes, with these X-rays."

"Wat," said the gent, who was on his way to Glenwood to try the sweat baths for excess of booze on the liver, and who had been dozing in the seat ahead, "only a X. I see a gent at Nolon's last night bet e'm to a stand-still. Dey had to take de ceiling off to let 'em stack up his chips."

"You don't understand," said the scientific man, "we were speaking of the Professor Roentgen X-rays."

"Ah, you never saw one of dose perfessors wat wud stand a raise in yer life. You can bluff 'em with a V most always. Had a pat hand, er he wud never made it an X. See! Never saw one of 'em get in on a bonanzo yet, an' always telling the boys off the hill about how to mine. It's de practical miners dat makes a camp lively. I don't want to never see any perfessers go agin' any game I'm runnin'." Having thus settled the matter the gent slipped back for another nap.

"Yes," said the man with money in mines, "I see they are photographing bones and brains and other things inside of people. Now it has occurred to me that we can take a picture of our lead. We can locate the ore chute by photograph and it will then be the easiest thing in the world to mine. Some college fellows down at Colorado Springs are doing it now, and when I get down there I am going to hire them to come up."

"I am afraid that you do not understand the process," said the scientific man, "they have not yet been able to make such a picture and it is very doubtful if they will ever be able to reflect the rays. At present to take a picture through an opaque body the light must be on one side of it and the sensitive plate on the other. The rays are sent through it."

"Oh, that's it. Well, now do you know I have been wondering how they made the thing pick out what they wanted pictured for them inside of a man."

"Yes, the picture produced is only a shadow. If you photograph a man's hand the picture of the hand will be shown on the plate, but the bones will show somewhat darker as they are more opaque than the flesh. A piece of glass or a shot in the flesh would also show for the same reason."

"Well, you scientific fellows do beat the Dutch."

"No; it was the Dutch that beat all the rest of the scientific fellows this time."

"Well, come to think about it, I guess it is a good thing that we can't photograph a lead. We couldn't sell any holes in the ground to London syndicates if they could. Every jim-crow expert that came nosing around would want to take a picture of your lead."

The whistle screamed for Divide, and as the passengers gathered up their luggage the gent muttered, "Talkin' about picturin' a man's insides. Dem kind of fellers never seems to have any stories, or interestin' things to talk about. Better git a picture of dat feller's wheels first thing dey do."

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There are all kinds of fiends in the world, hop, morphine, cocaine, etc., but the strangest that I ever knew was a coffee fiend. Think of a man drinking coffee until he was bloated! But that is what this fellow did. He was a total abstainer from intoxicants, and yet he had the shiny, bloated face of a heavy drinker. I have known him to go to a restaurant and sit all night drinking coffee, 12 or 15 cups. How his system ever took care of it I do not know, and it won't very many years. When it does finally kill him photographs of his liver ought to be in great demand by temperance lecturers.

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In a cheap restaurant in the city lately an animated discussion was going on over silver, labor and other economic questions that generally get mixed up in such discussions. A Teutonic gentleman who had a leading part finally got excited and philosophized as follows: "You sees dos dogs? You better was be a dog, ain't it? He lays down und sleeps, und vhen him wakes up you feed 'im. Him bark at the moons, und have no droubles. Vhen him die und, das vas all. Look at me. I work all day, maybes I gets somedings for supper, maybes I don't. I sleeps if I ain't too tired und the baby don't cry. Nobody pays me on der head, und vhen I die I got to go to hell yet."

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The press dispatches report poor Bill Nye about to embark upon the phantom ship whose wings are sable and which sails unto a country from whence no Columbus has ever returned. Poor, old clown; poor, old buffoon. For a brief hour you have flung your jest and jingled yur bells, and the king and all the court have laughed. Maybe your heart was sad at times, mayhap it was nearly always sad; but the merry courtiers cared not for that. You tried to be in earnest once or twice but we would none of that, so you took to the old adage that many a truth is told in jest and flung them at us. Lately we have retaliated in kind with eggs from a sick hen. How quickly our playthings become distasteful, how easily we cast them off. It has been a good fight, tho, with you, oh, owner of the weak-eyed mule! It is about fifteen years ago that Nye issued a little book made up from the humorous writings that he had put into his small weekly paper published at Laramie, Wyo., and called "The Boomerang." Previous to that, Nye had worked on the old Denver Tribune at the time when the force was made up of such choice spirits as Eugene Field and O. H. Rothaker. His book caught on first rate. Then Nye became afflicted with a spinal trouble and had to give up. He went to Wisconsin and was nearly finished by a cyclone, but got better of his trouble. About that time Pulitzer was seeking out genius for the New York World, which he was putting on its feet. He hired Nye at a big salary and heralded it to the land. Nye was famous then, for the cartoonist began making the funny pictures of him which have ever since been used. City life on a daily was too hard for him, and in a year or two he went to near Asheville, N. C., where he built a home. For the past 10 years he has lectured, written and traveled, and I have no doubt made plenty of money. He has always been a sufferer physically, but the public had little reason to know it. He was here a number of times, and a good many people knew him. He had the reputation of being a hard drinker, but I guess the truth is he could drink but very little without showing the effects of it. Perhaps that is a distinction without a difference. I remember that after a dinner which he attended at a fashionable hostelry here he went under the table in the good old style of our grandsires, before the Colorado Springs men had begun to realize that the evening was damp. Judging from his writings, I should think Nye would like to have gotten away from his reputation as a humorist, much as Bob Burdett has, but was not able. Once establish a reputation as a funny man, either in literature, on the stage or in private life and you are disappointing when you do not live up to it.

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At the risk of being a bore I must again impress our wheelmen, and especially our wheelwomen, with the necessity of keeping to the right. I would try to impress the people who drive on the streets with the same thing, but nothing will do that with some of them but a club. It is just as easy to drive or ride down the right hand side of a street as it is on the left and it reduces the chances for an accident just that much. A bicycle rider on the left side of the street who turns a corner suddenly not only takes a risk himself, but he makes others take a like risk, and that he has no right to do. I hope every bicycle rider who meets another coming down the streets on the wrong side will call to him, even if he gets "hot." Not only that, but crowd him into the car track if you can until he gets "right." There are many drivers who are as considerate to people on wheels as they are to those in carriages, but there are many road hogs who know that a wheelman would rather take the worst of it than to have his delicate machine crushed, and take advantage of him. I saw a brute in a delivery wagon hit his horse a lick and pull him square around when starting. A wheelman was coming down street and had no idea that the horse would turn around on a run and he very nearly had an accident. Wheeling will be more popular than ever this year and I hope the new riders will take to heart.

James O'Neil Coming.

The well known actor James O'Neill is booked to appear at the opera house two nights, Thursday and Friday, March 5th and 6th, presenting two plays, "Virginius" and "Monte Cristo." The Denver Times in speaking of his "Virginius" says: "If it is any particular achievement for an actor to play Virginius well, then James O'Neill has made of one the most striking successes of his career.

"In so far as western theater-goers have had an opportunity of judging, Mr. O'Neill had never previous to his portrayal of last evening shown himself to be more than a very capable and painstaking actor. The part of Edmond Dantes in the familiar and melodramatic "Monte Cristo," is not calculated to bring out any especial evidence of genius. There are half a hundred leading men on the stage to-day who could undoubtedly play it quite as well as Mr. O'Neill. It is a posing and posturing part primarily, and often reaches the very absurdity of heroics. It is, too, a popular creation and it must be confessed that popular creations are not always proofs of an actor's ability. But last evening Mr. O'Neill, stepping out of the field of melodramatic romance and into that of tragedy, gave one of the most notable performances witnessed here within the present season. His Virginius is a mature and well considered character. It is especially noteworthy in that he lifts it out of the impossible so far as he may, and makes it both interesting and conspicuously human. It is, in a word, not the strutting, pompous Virginius, to which we have so long been accustomed, not the unnatural Roman father who rolls his 'r's' and shrieks to those continually burdened idols, 'the gods,' for relief and justice. Mr. O'Neill has subdued the character materially and in doing this has added, rather than detracted, from its interest."

Bob Burdette.

The most popular entertainer in America to-day is Robert J. Burdette, who will appear at the opera house Monday evening, March 2. The Chicago Inter-Ocean says: "A lecture by Robert J. Burdette is certain to draw a crowd. It doesn't seem to make much difference what kind of a night it may be, nor what may be the subject of the discourse, people always go to hear Burdette talk. Last night Grace Methodist church was filled to hear him, in spite of the extremely disagreeable weather. People take him on the principle that you can't have too much of a good thing. It is impossible to disguise the genial soul of this man even under well known phrases. His lecture in its outward form, may grow old as he says it has, but the heart of the man never will. That appears to be as young as ever. And it is the firm belief of many who know him that he couldn't get old if he tried. His lecture last night was new to those who have heard it before, as well as to those who have not. It was terse with wit and the same pathos which characterizes all of Mr. Burdette's work, and a delighted crowd laughed and cried for two hours."

The College Minstrels.

The College Minstrels will give their performance in the opera house next Saturday evening. The entertainment will be made up of music, singing, dancing and fun. Messrs. Draper and Jones will be the principal end men, assisted on the end by Messrs. Gillett, Bagley, Thompson and Spaulding. The Elk quartet will take part and will be assisted in the singing by a strong chorus of College boys. Mr. Schilling, the popular mandolin soloist, will appear in the olio, also Firth and Bumstead in their act entitled "Silence and Fun." Messrs. Draper and Jones will sing the following selections: "Climb Up, Ye Children," "Oh My Jonah," Swinging on the Golden Gate," "Honey Don't Sigh" and "She Will Never Have the Chance Again." One of the most interesting acts will be "The Trilby Burlesque," by the members of the Darktown Dramatic club. The entertainment promises to be a great success.

CHURCH SERVICES.

Free notices under this head are limited to 10 lines each. Everything in excess will be charged for at advertising rates.

First Lutheran Church (English) Corner of Weber and Platte, will be opened and dedicated to the service of Almighty God. Rev. H. L. Yarger of Atchison, Kansas, will preach. Services as follows: Sunday school at 9:45; preaching at 11 and 7:30. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30.

First Congregational Church Corner of Tejon and E. Vrain streets. Rev. Jas. B. Gregg D.D., pastor. Morning service at 11. No evening service on account of the evangelistic services at Coliseum. The music will be as follows: Prelude, Dehayes; Worship the Lord, Costa; Offertory, Batiste; There is a Green Hill, Warren; Miss Carrie Crane. Postlude, Stern.

Christian Church—Nevada avenue, opposite Acacia park. Sunday school at 9:45. Preaching at 11 by the pastor. The congregation will join in the union services at night. B. B. Burton, pastor.

All Souls' Unitarian Church—Rev. W. Austin Pratt will speak this morning upon "The Religion of Washington and Lincoln. Were they Christians of the Conventional Type?" "Not a Sparrow Falleth," will be sung as a solo by Mr. E. A. Connable. Sunday school at noon. No evening service.

German Lutheran Church—Services Sunday, Feb. 23, at 11 a. m. in the G. A. R. hall, corner of Cascade avenue and Huerfano street. Th. H. Juengel, pastor.

Second Presbyterian Church—Services at 11 a. m. at which Major Hilton, associate evangelist and Grant E. Tullar will speak and sing. Sabbath school at 3 p. m. Christian Endeavor meeting at 6:45 p. m.

First Presbyterian Church—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. W. H. W. Boyle, at 11. Subject, "An Old Text with a Present-Day Meaning." Special selections by the choir, "Prepare Thy Way O Lord," and "For God so Loved the World." Sabbath school at 3 in the main school and at 2:30 in the mission, 604 East Willamette.

Church of the Strangers, United Presbyterian—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Pressly Thompson, at 11. Subject, "Paul's Theme at Corinth." Sabath school at 9:45. No evening services.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, 315 East Huerfano street—Services at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 11:45 a. m. Experience meetings on Saturdays at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome.

Grace (Episcopal) Church, corner Pike's Peak avenue and Weber street, Rev. Benjamin Brewster, rector—Services on Feb. 23 as follows: 8 a. m., the Holy communion; 11 a. m., Morning prayer, litany and sermon; 3 p. m., Sunday school; 7:30 p. m., Evening prayer and confirmation lecture.

Second Congregational Church, Manly D. Ormes, pastor—Sunday school at 9:45. All other services omitted.

St. Stephen's (Episcopal) Church, Tejon street, corner Monument, Rev. Philip Washburn, rector—Services Sunday, Feb. 23: 8 a. m. Holy communion; 11 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon; 3 p. m. Sunday school; 7:30 p. m. Evening prayer and sermon. Music by a vested choir of men and boys, strengthened by women's voices.

Art Needlework Exhibit.

At The Antlers, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week.
MISS M. A. BROOKE.

CANNING'S "FADS."

His Aversion to Proper French Pronunciation and the Letter F.

Some of Mr. Canning's fads I well remember. For instance, he knew the French language, but nothing could induce him to pronounce it properly. He pronounced all the words as if they were English—I know not what reason he gave for this, or whether he gave any. It was his way, and he would not alter it. He had also some queer ideas about spelling. He was greatly averse to the letter "f," and I have seen notes to my father in which the word fat was spelled "phat," and other words in a similar manner. He asserted that this was the correct method of spelling.

I will here endeavor to describe Mr. Canning's dress. I well remember how he was attired one evening in the summer time. Nankeen tights, narrowed toward the ankle, and fastened there somehow; nankeen waistcoat, blue, perhaps about a shade darker than Oxford blue; tail coat; a broad plaited cambric frill all down the shirt front; his watch in a "fob," or little pocket in the trousers, with his chain and seals dangling. (I forget whether he had a gold chain or the more common ribbon. I incline to think it was a ribbon. A stiff "watered" ribbon, generally blue, was much worn at that period.) The morning dress had the same sort of coat, but real trousers, not drawn in at the ankle.

At the period I am speaking of, about 1819 or 1820, gentlemen generally wore in the evening knee breeches, black, with long black silk stockings, and very small buckles on their shoes, but very soon after that date all the young men in the evening wore trousers, leaving the other costume to their elders, and speedily the generality of the elders followed suit. But for riding, as even to this day in the hunting fields, shorts and topboots were common, though I never saw my father in these, great rider as he was, as he always rode in trousers fastened under the feet with leather straps. Soon these straps became the fashion for gentlemen all day long. Gradually, very gradually, the frock coat superseded the "swallowtail" for morning wear, the blue sometimes changed to brown, and the gilt buttons disappeared, to give place to such as are worn to this day. By the year 1824 or 1825, I think, men's dress was very much as it is now, except that the waist is now rather longer, but it was not so short in old days as the caricaturists make it out to have been.—Temple Bar.

Favorites with Society.

Duer—It is almost impossible to get seats for the grand opera, and it is a rather poor company too. I don't understand it.

Duell—Well, the singers have such weak voices that they do not disturb the conversation.—Harlem Life.

Born That Way.

There's a confidence man, they say,
Whose patronymic is Kay,
And his friends all claim
He lives up to the name,
For he's always after the jay.
Chicago Tribune.

Longing to Experiment.

Pig Nosed Johnson—Wot do you think of that there schome of bein able to photograph a bullet in a man's body?

Rubber Neck Bill—Dunno, friend, dunno. Wish we had one of them machines and a Chinaman to try it.—Indianapolis Journal.

Several species of sea anemone can form their jellylike bodies into boats and float on the surface of the water, propelling themselves with their antennæ.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MUNYON'S

Improved Homoeopathic Remedies Combine the Best in All Systems.

THEY CURE PROMPTLY

IN THE MOST OBSTINATE CASES, WHERE ALL OTHER REMEDIES FAIL.

If You Are Sick Ask Your Druggist for Munyon's Guide to Health; Buy a 25-Cent Munyon Remedy and Cure Yourself.

Mr. J. D. Farquher, Savery house, Des Moines, Ia., says: "For the past 20 years I have had muscular rheumatism, and at times I was so badly afflicted I could not walk a step without suffering great pain. In December and January a year ago I was completely crippled up. Two bottles of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure made such a complete cure that I have not had an ache or pain since. I consider Munyon's remedies the best in the world, and I know positively that they will do just what is claimed for them."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure never fails to relieve in 1 to 3 hours, and cures in a few days. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure is guaranteed to cure all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies positively cure. Price, 25c each.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins and groins, and all forms of kidney disease. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women. Price 25c.

Asthma Cure, with Asthma Herbs, $1.00.

Munyon's Nerve Cure stops nervousness and builds up the system. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers to weak men. Price $1.00.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, 25c a bottle.

Personal letters to Professor Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

Special attention is called to the big advertisement of the May Clothing Company on the 9th page.

Beautiful Spring Creations

In all their loveliness are now on our counters, awaiting your inspection. The choicest things from foreign and domestic manufacturers. We have employed every means which experience can furnish to make our spring stock complete in every detail.

Remember..

That the chilly blasts of March are coming and all should be prepared to ward off the cold winds. We have a large stock of seasonable underclothing for ladies, misses and children, which we ask you to inspect.

American ...Beauties

We have a display of domestic goods that will make the foreigners look to their laurels. They have blended colors and drawn designs, worn in a most ingenious way. Created distinctive novelties. Given to fashion a contribution of spring novelties. These goods are exclusive. We know you so like exclusiveness. We like to cater to that proper prejudice of yours. And we have here.

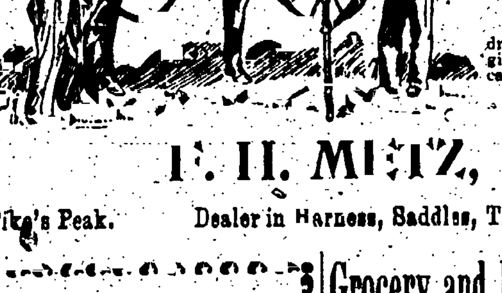
BALDEN'S

Fancy Dry Goods Store.

113 North Tejon St.

THE LONDON LIVERY

REAR OF DURKER BUILDING.



Horses Clipped.

Very stylish saddle & driving horses and buggies to let. For terms call at barn or at

F. H. METZ,

8 Pike's Peak. Dealer in Harness, Saddles, Trunks & Valises.

CALL ON US AND ...SEE THE FIRST

'96 Victor

In Colorado Springs.

We have received a lot of them. Not materially changed in appearance, but in detail, viz:

28 Spokes front, vs. 24.
32 Spokes rear, vs. 28.
5 inch tread, vs. 6.
1½ inch double tire, vs. 1¾.

Improved single tube tire.
Weight, 17 lbs. to 24 lbs.
Level top bar on all frames.
Wheel base 2 in. shorter.

Round Fork Crown and New Fork Side.

New chain very bold and silent.
New rear hub. New d[illegible] pedals.
New design saddles.
New design bars, etc. etc.

A. S. BLAKE

10 S. Tejon Street.

Grocery and Meat Market.

731 NORTH WEBER STREET

JOHN WILLIAMS,

SUCCEEDING HOAG & BUMSTEAD,

IS NOW SELLING

Finest Mexican Oranges

FROM

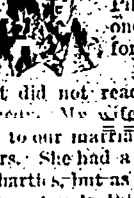
20c. PER DOZEN

All Goods Sold at Lowest Down-Town Prices.

'PHONE 151.

Over Thirty Years Without Sickness.

Mr. H. WETTSTEIN, a well-known, enterprising citizen of Byron, Ill., writes: "Before I paid much attention to regulating the bowels, I hardly knew a well day; but since I learned the evil results of constipation, and the efficacy of



AYER'S Pills, I have not had one day's sickness for over thirty years not one attack that did not readily yield to this remedy. My wife had been, previous to our marriage, an invalid for years. She had a prejudice against cathartics, but as soon as she began to use Ayer's Pills her health was restored."

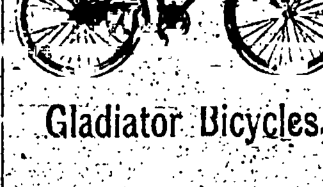
AYER'S Cathartic Pills

Medal and Diploma at World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the blood.

[illegible]

Electrical and Bicycle SUPPLIES.



Gladiator Bicycles.

Jeannie & Alling.

126 Pike's Peak Ave.

EL PASO LAUNDRY CO.,

G. W. Woodward, Mgr.

Special Attention Given to Ladies' Waists. Strictly Hand Work. Call and be convinced.

131 NORTH TEJON STREET.

The Cripple Creek Special.

Via the Rio Grande. It is the best train for the

Great Gold Camp.

A Pullman car will be open at Union depot every night at 9:00 p. m. to receive passengers. Train leaves at 1:30 a. m., arrives Victor 7:00 a. m., Cripple Creek 7:30 a. m. Secure your berths and tickets at D. & R. G. city ticket office, 16 North Tejon Street.

Next time you go east

via the Burlington Route, pay particular attention to the superb track—the demeanor of its employees—the way its trains run on time—and you will realize why it is the favorite line to Omaha, Peoria, Chicago, St. Joseph, Kansas City and St. Louis—why 50 out of every 100 Coloradoans who go east, take it in preference to any other line.

Burlington Route

For tickets and full information call on the local ticket agent or write to

G. W. VALLERY, General Agent, Denver.

Important Blanks

FOR NEW

MINING COMPANIES.

Certificates of Full Paid-up Stock

Certificates of Impression of Corporate Seal.

For Sale by The Gazette Printing Company.

PIANOS,

Weber, [illegible]

Wheelock, [illegible]

[illegible]

The H. D. Smith Music Co.

[illegible]

The discriminating, up to date young lady completes the harmony of her charming costume with a pair of the symmetrical and enduring

LUDLOW SHOES

[illegible] Shown in Black [illegible]

MATT CONWAY,

[illegible] Pike's Peak Ave.

T. H. REED,

Member American Soc. [illegible]
CIVIL AND CONSULTING ENGINEER
Office, [illegible] building.

DELOS DURFEE

[illegible]

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RAILROAD LOCALS.

RIO GRANDE.

Take the Rio Grande to all Mountain towns and mining camps Low rates. City ticket office 16 North Tejon st.

YOU CAN GO TO DENVER

Almost any hour of the day on the Rio Grande. City ticket office 16 North Tejon street.

Rio Grande to California—2 daily trains, 11 13 a. m and 10 26 p. m Through sleeper. $80 round trip, good nine months. City ticket office 16 North Tejon street

GO TO CRIPPLE CREEK VIA RIO GRANDE

No delays, lands you right in the heart of the city. Car open for passengers at Rio Grande depot at 9 p. m Get your tickets and berths early at City Ticket office

THE CRIPPLE CREEK SPECIAL

Car open for passengers at 9 p. m. Rio Grande depot. Get your tickets and berths early at City Ticket Office.

RIO GRANDE

To Cripple Creek. Special daily train leaves at 1 20 a. m Buy your tickets and secure your berth at city ticket office.

RIO GRANDE.

To Glenwood and return, good 90 days, $16. To Aspen and return, $15.

Commencing Dec. 12th the Denver and Rio Grande will have a sleeper for Cripple Creek at depot which can be occupied after 9 o'clock every evening. Returning from Cripple a sleeper will be set out here which passengers may occupy until 7 a. m. This arrangement should be very satisfactory to the traveling public. Buy your tickets and secure berths at 16 North Tejon street. J. M Ellison.

SANTA FE.

CALIFORNIA LIMITED TRAIN

The Santa Fe route have a first-class limited train to Southern California The running time from Colorado Springs to Los Angeles is less than 47 hours A dining car is carried through on this train Once each week a special compartment car is attached containing seven state rooms and two drawing-rooms Space may be secured on application to C C Hoyt city passenger agent, Opera House block

A LARGE TERRITORY

Is covered by the Santa Fe Route. Their tracks extend in all directions Quick time and low rates to Kansas City St Louis and Chicago Only one change of cars to New York and Boston

DENVER AND COLORADO SPRINGS

Five daily trains via the Santa Fe route between Colorado Springs and Denver These run at good hours and make quick time Give you the benefit of a long or short day in Denver

TO THE EAST VIA KANSAS CITY, ST LOUIS OR CHICAGO

The Santa Fe have the best route and make the quickest running time Consult your best interests by securing sleeping car accommodations and tickets via the Santa Fe at the city ticket office in the Opera House block

C. C HOYT, C P A.

ROCK ISLAND.

TO ST LOUIS

With one night out or one day out, as you like, via the Great Rock Island Route Through sleeping car service to St. Louis via this popular route.

EXCURSION RATES

To Southern and Southeastern points for the winter season, via the Great Rock Island Route. For full particulars enquire at city ticket office, No. 12 Pike's Peak avenue.

NOTHING TOO GOOD

For the good people of Colorado Springs and vicinity. They have the best climate on earth, the greatest and best gold camp on earth and decidedly the best line of railway running directly east, with solid vestibuled limited trains to Chicago, St. Louis, Fort Worth, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul and Minneapolis, without change, and making direct connections at these junctions for all points. All meals are served in our own magnificent dining cars, and no expense nor pains spared to make the train service complete in every detail For sleeping car reservations through to destination, folders, maps, complete information regarding your trip, and through tickets at lowest rates, call at city ticket office, 12 Pike's Peak avenue

W. W. WOOD,
General Agent.

U. P. D. & G. CO.

TO CALIFORNIA

Via the Gulf railway is the best route. It is twelve hours quicker to San Francisco and Portland than any other line. Our time is 3½ hours the shortest ever known. For further particulars call at Gulf Railway office, 14 Pike's Peak ave.

THE GULF AND U. P. FLYER

To California is the only train to the Pacific coast that carries a dining-car. No getting off at way stations for meals. Leave Colorado Springs 3 p m, arrive San Francisco 3:45 p. m second evening. This time has never been paralleled. For further information and rates call at Gulf office, 14 Pike's Peak ave.

The way to reach North Cripple Creek is via the South Park Line. Buy a ticket to South Platte station and take Gabriel's stage to the new town. Tickets on sale at 1011 17th street, Denver.

E K. CARNES
General Agent, 14 Pike's Peak ave.

PATRONIZE THE RAILROAD

That favors and helps you. The Gulf road is doing more to advertise Colorado Springs and vicinity than any road in Colorado. It is the only road running a local train between here and Denver. Leaving at 8:10 a. m. and returning arrives at 6 p. m.

UNEASINESS

If you are restless, or if your children are fussy, or if your wife doesn't sleep as well as usual, hadn't you best think of a little trip to a lower altitude?

Let us suggest Texas.

The gulf coast is quickly reached, and comfortably too. Then we have on sale during the cold months, round trip tickets to Galveston, New Orleans, San Antonio, etc., at very attractively low rates.

You would, of course, take the Gulf Road. Through Texas train leaves Colorado Springs at 12 o'clock noon every day.

D. L. WINCHELL,
General Pass. Agent, Denver, Colo.
E K. CARNES, Gen'l Agent,
14 Pike's Peak Ave., Colorado Sp'gs.

THE MOST PUNCTUAL TRAIN

Service to and from Colorado Springs, is the Pike's Peak and Denver Fast Express on the Gulf railway. This well appointed train leaves Colorado Springs promptly at 3:10 every morning. It makes no difference how late the trains are from Kansas City, San Francisco or other points You don't have to telephone to know when to start for the station This train leaves Colorado Springs proper and is for the accommodation of travel from Colorado Springs and Manitou, only. Arrives Denver on time every morning at 10 o'clock. Returning leaves Denver at 4 o'clock every afternoon. Pike's Peak Express

from Manitou should take electric car leaving station there at 7 23 a m

E K CARNES,
General Agent, No. 14 Pike's Peak ave
Depot, West Huerfano St, directly on electric line

UNION PACIFIC.

UNION PACIFIC, CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN

Through vestibuled train leaves Denver daily at 10 p m, arriving at Omaha 4 10 p m, and Chicago 3 15 a. m, second morning The excellent and unequalled service of this train makes it the best and fastest train for Omaha, Sioux City, St. Paul, Minneapolis and all points northeast.

THE GREATEST RAILROAD OF THE WEST

Is the Union Pacific. It is the shortest line to Ogden, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland and Montana It makes the quickest time to these points and also to Omaha, Sioux City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, and nearly all other points in the country. Through sleepers, dining cars, chair cars, coaches and tourist sleepers, East and West.

COLORADO MIDLAND.

LEADVILLE AND RETURN—$5 00 Via Colorado Midland railroad Tickets on Feb 16th Return 20th Feb 21st return Feb 23rd Don't miss it Call at city ticket office, 10½ Pike's Peak avenue

Quick in effect, heals and leaves no scar Burning, scaly skin eruptions quickly cured by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve Applied to burns, scalds old sores, it is magical in effect Always cures piles Colorado Springs Drug Co

Soothing, healing, cleansing, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the enemy to sores, wounds and piles, which it never fails to cure Stops itching and burning Cures chapped lips and cold-sores in two or three hours. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

One Minute Cough Cure is rightly named. It affords instant relief from suffering when afflicted with a severe cough or cold It acts on the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs and never fails to give immediate relief.

A high liver with a torpid liver will not be a long liver Correct the liver with DeWitt's Little Early Risers, little pills that cure dyspepsia and constipation Colorado Springs Drug Co

THE SHORT LINE TO CRIPPLE CREEK

Is the Colorado Midland railroad its service to all points in the Cripple Creek district is the best three trains in each direction every day in the week The Colorado Midland has a line of special Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek Pullman Sleepers these cars are standard guage of modern pattern and open for the reception of passengers at 9 o'clock p m at Midland depots Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek passengers can remain in sleepers till eight o'clock the following morning if they so desire

When you go to the gold fields of Cripple Creek or West Creek take the Colorado Midland its line is the shortest, its time the quickest its fare the cheapest Office 10½ East Pike's Peak avenue.

The little daughter of Mr Fred Webber, Holland Mass, had a very bad cold and cough which he had not been able to cure with any thing I gave him a 25 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says W. P. Holden, merchant and postmaster at West Brimfield and the next time I saw him he said it worked like a charm This remedy is intended especially for acute throat and lung diseases such as colds, croup and whooping cough, and it is famous for its cures There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains nothing injurious.

Don't invite disappointment by experimenting Depend upon One Minute Cough Cure and you have immediate relief. It cures croup. The only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thomas Eggers, 129 Florida street, San Francisco, suffered a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in coughs and colds. Free trial bottles at Baker & Co.'s drug store Regular size 50c and $1.

Mr D Wiley, ex-postmaster, Black Creek, N. Y, was so badly afflicted with rheumatism that he was only able to hobble around with canes, and even then it caused him great pain After using Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was so much improved that he threw away his canes. He says this liniment did him more good than all other medicines and treatment put together. For sale at 50 cents per bottle.

One Minute Cough Cure touches the right spot It also touches it at the right time if you take it when you have a cough or cold See the point? Then don't cough Colorado Springs Drug Co.

It not only is so, it must be so, One Minute Cough Cure acts quickly, and that's what makes it go. Colorado Springs Drug Co

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whisky nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price 50 cents per bottle, at Baker & Co.'s drug store.

J. W. Pierce, Republic, Ia., says: "I have used One Minute Cough Cure in my family and for myself, with results so entirely satisfactory that I can hardly find words to express myself as to its merits. I will never fail to recommend it to others, on every occasion that presents itself. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

"Give me a liver regulator and I can regulate the world," said a sanius The druggist handed him a bottle of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Baker & Co.

SANTA FE—DENVER TRAINS

Five trains daily each way, via the Santa Fe, between Colorado Springs and Denver.

Children with pale, bloodless complexions, indicating the absence of the requisite red globules in the blood should take Dr. Sawyer's Vitaline.

Experience and money cannot improve Dr Sawyer's Family Cure, because it radically cures dyspepsia, liver complaint and kidney difficulty

Dr. Sawyer:
Dear Sir: I can say with pleasure that I have been using your medicine, and will recommend it to all suffering ladies
Mrs. [illegible]
Augusta, Ga
Sold by Colorado Drug Co

Local Advertisements

Two Cents a Line Each Insertion.
Ten Cents per Line per Week.
All Small Advertisements Must be Paid for in Advance.

WANTED

At Pioneer Agency, established Nov. 1, 1887, male and female help, for various kinds of employment, at best of wages

For Sale, Trade or Rent, property of every description at prices and terms to suit the health of everybody's pocketbook.

A. DICKSON,
Successor to A. N. Pease & Co.
Employment and Real Estate Agent, 104 South Tejon street

Wanted at the.....

W. C. T. U. HOME

Young women to take lessons in type writing stenography and bookkeeping

DINING ROOM—For self-supporting women Employment Bureau in connection.

WANTED.

WANTED—336 horses and cattle to pasture 10000 acres one mile from town J. W Carmack, 737 E Cache la Poudre st.

WANTED—To teach music, stenography and drawing in exchange for board and room rent, or other branch for room rent. Address Mr A, 517 N. Nevada

WANTED—Position by accurate bookkeeper. Address V. Hill, 215 E Willamette ave

WANTED By single man not an invalid—one or two unfurnished rooms and bath, with maid service. Private entrance preferred References exchanged Address Lotos, box 615 city

WANTED—To trade a Phaeton cost $1 000 part cash, part good mining stock Apply to Edward Ferris, 104 Pike's Peak ave

WANTED Two second hand bicycles for boys 7 and 9 years old. Apply 419 N Tejon.

WANTED Two persons desire to form partnership with good live Real Estate and mining man, with influence Must be well acquainted in the city and surrounding country One of the parties an auto by and well posted in matters pertaining to real estate and practical mining, the other a No 1 accountant with some money References given and required Address Max care Gazette.

WANTED—Two rooms furnished for light housekeeping Address giving price per week and location L C. T, Spaulding House

WANTED—To trade a No 1 mining stock for a second hand lady's bicycle. Address H & C, Gazette office

WANTED—By sober man with good reference employment Can make myself handy where new buildings are going up though I am not a carpenter Can do outside painting, clean up your back yard if needed I desire some kind of employment Address 659 N Corona st

WANTED—Position as secretary, cashier or bookkeeper by married man of twenty years experience in banking mortgage loans and real estate. Best of local and eastern references given Address Henry Williams, care Gazette.

WANTED—8 room furnished house wanted by a widow lady at 210 N. Corona

WANTED—At Pioneer Employment agency, market gardener, 3 hotel cooks, 3 girls for hotel dining room 12 girls for general housework. Dickson & Bromley, successors to A. N. Pease & Co., 104 S Tejon st., upstairs

WANTED Dressmaking I will make wool dresses for $6 and $7 for the next 3 days Tyler's stem used, first-class work guaranteed 121 E Vermijo st

WANTED—Mimeograph work; letters, circulars, etc Rapid Mining Stock Reporter 103 S Tejon st

WANTED—A few days laundry work by a competent woman. E B. S, Gazette.

WANTED—Position by young man experience in newspaper and retail work. Address A E W, 640 E Kiowa

WANTED Three 4-room houses built, for part cash and part mining stock Address M, Gazette.

WANTED—To buy and sell stocks for you. J. A. Wright, 112 East Kiowa st.

WANTED—Prof Davies, assistant at Colorado Springs Academy wishes a few private pupils in the afternoons. 24 N Tejon

WANTED—Girl wanted for general house work. 1216 N. Weber st. Apply mornings

WANTED—Furnished or unfurnished dining room. Address No. 9, Gazette

WANTED—To clean wall paper 50c and calsomine work. 329 E Pike's Peak ave.

WANTED Good laundry work to do and take home in laundry. Address Laundry, Gazette office

WANTED By a lady some kind of work by the day. Must have work. Address J. M. Gazette.

WANTED Hot [illegible] to rent here, $1 00 per month. Excellent water and [illegible] Address Drs. A. L. Lawton's office.

WANTED—A position by a young man to work at most anything. Have had in the hardware and wagon trade. Prefer to the Good references. Address F. J., this office.

WANTED—A position as collector, clerk, salesman or bookkeeper by a competent young man Best of references. Address C. D. B., this office.

WANTED To rent two or three unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping, within 8 or 10 blocks from center of city. Address at once F Mittenberger, P O general delivery

WANTED—Position by young man in broker's office, good penman and bookkeeper, acquainted with a majority of the brokers. Having had a seat on Board of Trade, am well advised as to quotations and properties of mining companies; gilt edge references. Address L B, Gazette

WANTED Situation by a woman to do any kind of work by the day or week. 209 S. Cascade ave.

WANTED—A good cook in private family with experience. Apply W C. T. U, 103 N Tejon

WANTED—A competent cook. Apply to Mr. E V G Robinson, 320 N Cascade.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Must be a good cook, no washing. City reference. 1106 N. Nevada.

WANTED—At once, a girl to do general housework. City references required Call at 825 N Tejon

WANTED—Pupils to learn S. T. Taylor's system for cutting ladies' garments Mrs J Shield, 317 E. Pike's Peak ave.

WANTED—Situation in a private family by a first class cook. 112 E Moreno st.

WANTED—Seamstress one who understands making ladies' shirt waists 181 North Tejon st

WANTED—Experienced cook, city references. Wages $20 for first month $15 second month Inquire 30 E Uintah st, cor Tejon.

WANTED—Copying or writing in law office. Address Bacon, general delivery, city.

WANTED—American woman, no encumbrances, would like to assist very light work and sewing. Satisfactory references given. Mrs Rose, 1013 Ogden st., Phila., Pa

WANTED—Second hand wheel, must be in good order and cheap. J, C, Gazette

WANTED—Furnished or unfurnished house not less than 7 rooms. No 7, Gazette

WANTED—Man with push to introduce a new article among merchants and stablemen in Colorado. Salary [illegible] per day, sells on sight, no competition Address with stamp American Mfg. Co, 434 Race st., Philadelphia, Pa

WANTED—Young or middle aged woman to do general housework in the country. Apply W. C T U, 103 N Tejon st

WANTED By man of position, to either buy an old or buy into a good paying business where large of capacity and experience will cut a big figure. Address [illegible]

WANTED—A cook, must be thoroughly competent, white preferred. Apply 321 East Kiowa.

WANTED—To buy a good team of mules [illegible] 1250 to 1300 weight. Must be guaranteed sound. Address [illegible] Box 1, Colorado Springs.

WANTED—Houses to rent Lowe & Co, Room 5, 117 E. Pike's Peak

WANTED—Everybody to list their property with us Lowe & Co, Room 5, 117 E Pike's Peak

WANTED Vacant lots in all parts of the city. Lowe & Co, 117 E Pike's Peak

WANTED—To buy and sell stocks for you Lowe & Co, 117 E. Pike's Peak

WANTED—Position part or all of time by experienced bookkeeper and penman Address A B, Gazette

WANTED Dressmaking at 13 S Nevada ave Satisfaction guaranteed Misses Haley

WANTED—Horses to feed grain and let run in pasture at $1 00 per month Ft Paso stables

WANTED—If you want to buy or sell a seat on Board of Trade, call on J. P. Kane & Co, 3 N Tejon st.

WANTED Young lady wishes office work in city Address J. A care Gazette

WANTED Party with $3000 to $4 000 wishing invest cent in an established paying business P O box 703 city

WANTED—Houses to rent Everyone to list their property with us

COTTEN & TURNER,
116 E Pike's Peak ave

WANTED To buy [illegible] ranch from owner

COTTEN & TURNER
116 E Pike's Peak ave

WANTED—Second hand sewing machines no matter what kind. State where they can be seen. Address D T, care Bon Front

WANTED—A cook Apply at 316 E Bijou

WANTED—Baker must be first-class at pastry. Call at 31 S Tejon

WANTED Lady to share with its exp nse pleasant heated apartment Bath and housekeeping conveniences, very reasonable Double Entry, Gazette

WANTED—Situation by first-class cook good city references 330 N Prospect ave

WANTED—Competent girl for general house work Apply afternoons before 4 o'clock o Mrs Halliday, 260 N. Webe

WANTED—A second hand sewing machine in good order. Address C Ferrar, 329 S Weber.

WANTED—Position by strong practical gardener, who understands plumbing and care of horses Moderate salary. Address Reliable, Gazette

WANTED—Horse suitable for grocery wagon also second hand wagon. Address W, this office.

WANTED—Young man capable of keeping books and looking after general office work in mining broker's office One willing to work for small salary. Address X, P. O. Box 591 city

WANTED—Chambermaid city references Wages $20 to $25. Call at 30 E Uintah and Tejon st

WANTED—Man and wife in good health want 3 or 4 furnished rooms for housekeeping with bath and use of piano. What have you? Address F P O Box 944

WANTED—Houses to rent real estate, mines and stocks bought and sold at the Ladies' Brokerage office, 114 E Kiowa st

WANTED—Take your short hand and type writing work to 116 Pike's Peak ave. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices reasonable.

WANTED—To buy 10 or 20 acres with water near Colorado Springs Call or address E Allen, 1314 E Huerfano st

WANTED—A college graduate with good references wishes a few pupils Instruction given during the day or evening at their homes if preferred Address S W, Gazette

WANTED The north half about 30 feet North end of town. Address L L, Gazette office

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A good paying bakery in a mountain town for cash. Address 619 Gazette.

FOR SALE—Team of mules 4 and 5 years old, good drivers, cheap Call 515 E Cimarron

FOR SALE—Patented ten acres Cripple Creek $800 cash if sold at once. Hamilton Gazette

FOR SALE—2 patented mining claims be Helen Grove and Mountain, $2,000 each 3 patented claims on Bull Hill $3 500 each 1 patented claim on northslope Big Bull, good vein, $6,000.

27 acres, patented, on Mineral Hill, near town $10 000

Patented claim on Mineral Hill, adjoining shipper, $7,000

Patented claim near Elkton mine, $6 500.

20 acres, second, patented, on Mineral and Tyndall hills, fine silver, $15 000.

Bond and lease on Gold Hill; low royalty; time to October, '96

1 16 interest in good leasing on Squaw mountain

COTTEN & TURNER,
Mines and Stocks, 116 E Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE 5 claims near Mound City, or will give interest for doing work. We have every kind of a proposition in the Cripple Creek district

COTTEN & TURNER,
Mines and Stocks 116 E Pike's Peak

FOR SALE 5-room house, $2,300

7 4 room houses $1 100 each
15-room brick house, $3 000.
4-room house, $1 850
6-room house $1 700.
3-room house, $ 900
5-room house, $3 000
10 rooms one house $4 500.
8 room house $3 500
[illegible] house on S Nevada, $3 500.
5 room house on N. Nevada, $4,000.
5-room house on N. Weber, $3 500.
10-room house on N Nevada, $7 500
10-room house on Willamette ave, $6,500
Every one of them bargains. We have a large list.

COTTEN & TURNER,
Real Estate, 116 E. Pike's Peak ave

FOR SALE—One hundred dollars will buy half interest in mining location ½ mile from Cripple Creek. Hamilton, Gazette office

FOR SALE—We will sell our home property, No 14 S. Weber st., to some one wanting one of the most convenient and comfortable homes in the city East front lot, good 10-room modern house, with tiling sidewalks fine lawn, nice shade and fruit trees, good barn, chicken house, and everything to make a comfortable home Reason for selling too large for our small family For further information call on J S Gleason at Board of Trade, or on premises

FOR SALE—Lady's cheap wheel Room 3, El Paso block.

FOR SALE—Two lots, N Nevada, $600 Two lots corner N Weber, $1,750 Two lots, corner N Nevada, $3 000. One lot N Wahsatch, $1 000. Three lots cor N Wahsatch, $3 500 New 5 room house and bath Colorado ave $3000 A. S Tyler & Co, 114 E. Kiowa st.

FOR SALE—Seat on Board of Trade The Mountain Investment Co 14 S Tejon st.

FOR SALE—Office desk cheap. 116 E Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE—My residence, cor Nevada ave. and St. Vrain st. Lot 50x190. J. A. Giddings.

FOR SALE—New Remington No. 6 typewriter W P Kinsley, 103 S. Tejon.

FOR SALE—7 room house and lot, 4½ blocks from the post office on Weber. Address X, K, Gazette.

FOR SALE 4 room house, E Platte, $800.
9-room house E Platte, $1000;
6 room house, E. Willamette $1700.
6 " " E Weber $1000
6 " " N. Wahsatch $1000.
10 " " N. Nevada $3500
Lot on N Nevada, $600
100 feet, South corner N. Weber $6000.
100 " North " " $6 00
House and 2 acres in Cheyenne valley, cheap.
Ranches in all parts of the U. S., exchange for mining stocks

CARPENTER & CULVER.
109 E Kiowa St

FOR SALE—Furnished, an 11-room house, 271 Manitou ave., Manitou, Colo.

FOR SALE 20 mining claims for sale at West Creek. Work has been done on 3 of them For further information call on D J. Faulkner Manitou, Colo.

FOR SALE—Cheap, ranch of 30 acres, bottom land on best portion of El Paso county; excellent stone and frame buildings, good well; all fenced; several tons of potatoes go with ranch; is situated in the rain belt, near Colorado Springs. Address Maggie Drake, Jr., real estate agent, Colorado City, Colo.

FOR SALE—Two mining claims, location Cow mountain near Lincoln Mills, overamount work done. Will take for part pay vacant lot in Colorado Springs. Address owner, care Gazette.

FOR SALE—Good horse, phaeton household goods Britannica Encyclopedia cheap 739 Colorado ave

FOR SALE—A sound young and stylish saddle horse Mexican saddle and bridle, or will trade for a high grade well bred good mining stock Enquire Chicago Fish Market, N. Tejon

FOR SALE—A few residence lots in south part of the city at $250 to $300 each M L. Dorr

FOR SALE Good second hand bicycle, price $40. 18 S Tejon in harness shop.

FOR SALE—A tunnel site and group of five claims on Sunset Mountain, Cripple Creek District for $800 cash Excellent showing well defined veins Just the thing for a stock company Also a property under process of patent for $2,500 cash The Willard Investment Co., Victor, Colo

FOR SALE—A good paying business, including outfit for 15x12 Will sell cheap if sold at once Has shop will show books. Enquire cor Tejon and Bijou

FOR SALE Electric telephones for private lines, mines, etc Jenne & Alling, 126 E Pike's Peak ave

FOR SALE—School lot number 14 Section 36 on Gronna Mountain, Cripple Creek district Edward Ferris, 104 Pike's Peak ave

FOR SALE—Modern house North Corona st Lot 50x142 for use or investment Room brick dwelling full lot about $1 000 encumbrance, Will take part in mining stock and some cash

Another good residence West Kiowa st, very handy part mining stock

A few choice building lots, anti boom price, W F Hunt, 119 Pike's Peak ave

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred barred Plymouth Rock and Black Langshan cockerels. Inquire at 218 S Tejon st

FOR SALE—Shoe stock, Colo Springs, good location, low rent See J L. Mitchell, room 2 Bank block

FOR SALE Or trade for Colorado Springs home a group of 7 claims on Tenderfoot hill, Cripple Creek district. Can make deeds from original locators Address, giving particulars J W. C, care Gazette

FOR SALE—Three second hand bicycles at 15 Gazette Building

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred buff leghorn cockerels, the finest in the state. Also common hens Call at 615 E Cimarron

FOR SALE—A desirable millinery stock and fixtures, good location a well established trade, owner obliged to go east will sell at a sacrifice Address Q M, Gazette.

FOR SALE—Nice suburban home large lot and 7 room house. Suburban home 5-room house large lot with 40 or more fruit bearing trees plenty of water and shade Nice lots in the same locality Easy payments and special bargains in this property

COTTEN & TURNER,
Real Estate, 116 E Pike's Peak ave

FOR SALE—10 acres north of Colorado City, suitable for sub-division 10-acre garden tract for sale or rent, near town, with one share of water

COTTEN & TURNER,
Real Estate 116 Pikes Peak ave

FOR SALE—Canopy top phaeton and four seated English cart. Midway stables

FOR SALE Lease and bond 17 months to run Full patented claim, well located. Low royalty. Best property in Cripple Creek district Address Miner, Box [illegible], Cripple Creek.

FOR SALE—A Shetland pony Inquire at H. T. O'Brien's [illegible] 18 South Tejon st.

FOR SALE—Counters shelving, show cases large beer cooler store, one cash register Jas E. Aikin 115 N Tejon

FOR SALE Chickens, breeding stock, laying hens and pullets at Barett's poultry plant Gorton Rio Grande street across the [illegible]

FOR SALE—Best lots on Wood are alley N Tejon east front 411 S. Tejon

FOR SALE—A few high scoring Buff Cochin chickens also thirty Scotch collie puppies Enquire at 710 W. Pike's Peak avenue. Chas E Smith & Son

FOR SALE—Or trade for city property, handsome 7 room cottage and 2 acres, Cheyenne Valley. 109 E. Kiowa

FOR SALE—A few fine horses at the London livery in rear of Durkee building. Mach teams and single drivers.

FOR SALE A very elegant cabinet room suite, springs and mattress will sell at a great sacrifice also a lovely oak bed with springs Call mornings at 31 N Tejon

FOR SALE—Horses of all kinds and prices Enquire at the London Livery barn in rear of Durkee building

FOR SALE—Cottage, if taken at once Lot on S. Cascade ave Apply 36 Pike's Peak ave

FOR SALE—7 mining claims near the Virginia mine C W Kurtz, 15 North Tejon

FOR SALE—Counters, tables and shelving, room 4, Midland block.

FOR SALE—A ranch wagon and team, can be seen at stable, 23 S. Weber.

FOR SALE—Williams Typewriter Visible writing, permanent alignment and portability are some of its features R. W. H [illegible] agent 116 Pike's Peak ave

TO RENT

TO RENT—2 rooms for light housekeeping, no children. 1111 Washington.

TO RENT Elegant 8 room house on N. Nevada, furnished or unfurnished. A 15 room brick house, cheap. A 8 room house near Iron Springs.

COTTEN & TURNER,
Rental Agency, 116 E. Pike's Peak ave.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, No. 16 E. Bijou

TO RENT—Furnished south room, first floor, outside entrance. 300 E Willamette ave

TO RENT Furnished cabin 16x18; pleasant yard, no children, 412 S Tejon.

TO RENT 4 furnished rooms for housekeeping, no children 629 N. Wahsatch

TO RENT Front furnished room for rent. 119 E St. Vrain.

TO RENT—Cheap furnished room 709 S. Tejon st.

TO RENT—Pleasant furnished rooms at 24 N. Weber st.

TO RENT—Two unfinished front rooms, with bay window 16 N Prospect st

TO RENT—One furnished room, ground floor, front; use of bath 612 High st

TO RENT—New 4 room house, 1 mile from P O Inquire room 3 El Paso block

TO RENT—Two front rooms unfurnished, cor. E Pike's Peak and St. Vrain.

TO RENT—3 unfurnished rooms and barn. Call or address 325 N Prospect.

TO RENT—One newly furnished front room 315 E. Kiowa.

TO RENT—Furnished a small cottage. Call afternoons at 124 E Kiowa. H Saillady.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms at 815 N. Tejon street.

TO RENT—Garden tracts, one mile south. Best water rights. M L Dorr

TO RENT—To a gentleman furnished sleeping room, front bay window south 828 Wahsatch ave.

TO RENT—To a responsible party the Half Way House on Cripple Creek Road Apply to C H Hancock, 610 Colorado Ave, City.

TO RENT—2 large front rooms and alcove, also 2 other rooms, privilege of bath once a week 917 N Nevada.

TO RENT—Nicely furnished rooms with gas and bath 418 N. Tejon.

TO RENT—Large, newly furnished room bath; also two rooms, in home of young married couple, to gentlemen in good health 18 W Willamette ave

TO RENT—Eight lots on the corner of Vermijo and Sawatch street, with good barn and sheds large store house and office Planing mill on premises Lumber can be delivered at the yard from all lines of railway. Everything fully equipped for a first-class lumber yard Just two and one-half blocks from postoffice Address D W. Walsh, Box 640

TO RENT—Rooms, furnished and unfurnished, and eight-room house also good ranch close in Carpenter & Culver, 109 E Iowa

TO RENT—Pleasant furnished rooms, at 110 N Weber st.

TO RENT—A furnished cottage at Manitou on block from school house. Cheap. Inquire at Cross Cottage.

TO RENT—Fur[illegible] Address 17 E. Vermijo.

TO RENT—Offices, ground floor. 116 Pike's Peak ave

TO RENT—324 N Nevada 3 unfurnished rooms also small house at Roswell

TO RENT—Desk room, ground floor, Hagerman building, 109 E Kiowa

TO RENT—Newly furnished rooms, all conveniences. 417 St. Vrain.

TO RENT—Pleasant front room Apply 415 E. Bijou

TO RENT—Pianos, organs and sewing machines, at Aiken's Music store on Pike's Peak ave

TO RENT—SPECIAL From April 1st ranch in Western Colorado, 32 acres 30 under cultivation, 60 cows cultivated Wire fenced Log cabins and stables 2 horses milch cows, pigs and chickens. Water supply first-class Good fishing on premises, deer, elk and grouse in near vicinity An ideal opportunity for Health seekers Particulars may be had and photographs seen by addressing Ranch, this office

TO RENT—Pianos organs and sewing machines Hext & Williams', 21 N Tejon st

TO RENT—Adjoining the city on the north 1000 acres, good house eight rooms, barn, water shade, etc Chas L Tutt, 14 Pike's Peak ave

BOARD AND ROOMS.

TO RENT Pleasant furnished rooms with board 318 East Kiowa.

TO RENT One bright, sunny room at Yo Ce Inn, cor Pike's Peak ave Weber

TO RENT—Four bright sunny rooms, with board Special terms for winter Also table boarders 104 E Boulder cor, Tejon

TO RENT—Rooms and board, table board if desired, new house, modern conveniences Terms reasonable, 419 E. Platte ave

TO RENT—Desirable south room with board at 114 E Platte ave, opp North Park

TO RENT Desirable rooms with first-class board 703 N Cascade

TO RENT—Desirable rooms with board at Miss Blandin's 28 E Dale st

TO RENT—Rooms with board, at the Wood side. 3 N. Weber. Mrs M. W. Nortney.

TO RENT—Newly furnished rooms with board Best of references. Mrs Zevely, 311 N Cascade

TO RENT—2 nicely furnished rooms with board, modern improvements, south and east exposure convenient to car line, rooms suitable for either ladies or gentlemen. 818 N Nevada

TO RENT—Sunny room with or without board. 117 N Weber.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms and board by day or week 521 S Tejon

TO RENT—Sunny rooms with board. 128 E Bijou

TO RENT Pleasant front room, with board in family where there are no invalids. 724 N Nevada ave

TO RENT—Furnished room with board Mrs. McMahon, 532 N. Tejon st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SNAP—$500 buys good restaurant. Call at 30 Bank block

SPRING TIME is coming rapidly For spring house cleaning try Whitmore's Always Ready Furniture Polish It will do wonders Will make old furniture look nearly as well as new Ask your furniture dealer for a bottle

HOUSEKEEPERS Wanted to use Whitmore's Always Ready Furniture Polish. Only 25c. Ask your furniture dealer for a bottle All who use it find it very satisfactory

SEE W. F. Hunt if you would purchase a home or sell your property. Lands 119 Pike's Peak ave.

IF you have a business chance or anything for sale or trade, list it with A. S. Tyler & Co, 114 E. Kiowa st

WALL PAPER—5c a roll up. Send postal to 122 Rio Grande for sample.

GOLD! Sat A S. Tyler & Co, for the best tunnel proposition in Cripple Creek. A great snap. 114 E Kiowa.

LADIES—Do not be deceived by fakirs who have no medical training and advertise to cure in the city dermatologist. Investigation proves them to be ignorant of chemistry and medicine Their cosmetics made after formulas of no system or virtue and hurtful to both the skin and the sight. Strengthening injurious to some conditions of the skin I am permanently located here and my skill in electrical work and treatment of the exact cause of my preparations for the skin and hair are endorsed by the best physicians of our city. I have had 20 years experience in laboratory and office work under the supervision of competent physicians with diplomas from both continents and New York Chemical college, and am justly entitled to the honors of first lady chemist and dermatologist. I protect your health, can do you good and save you money. All my work and preparations are guaranteed and money refunded if not as I represent them. You are cordially invited to consult me free of charge at my parlors No 320 W. Pike's Peak ave. Mrs. J. H. Smith Dermatologist Agents wanted.

ENGAGEMENTS wanted by person qualified to act as trained nurse. Charitable and obliging. By day or week. Mrs. M. Brown, 13 W. Cimmiron

ENCYCLOPEDIA Britannica cost $85 for sale cheap, or will trade for a wheel in good condition W J Martin, 417 Jefferson st Colo. City.

ANY one wanting a private secretary or tutor for children may be suited by addressing E T Gazette office.

GRAZING 1500 acres of untouched grass for sale by acre or by the head. F. C Thornton, Francestille Junction

9000 ACRES Patented land in West Creek Gold Mining District, in quantities to suit purchasers Address Morsat Lumber & Investment Co, Denver, Colo

A MASCOT—Rabbit cat, half rabbit and half cat without tail. G H Frank, 317 S Cascade

W. F. Hunt, 119 Pike's Peak ave, has some very interesting propositions on Cripple Creek patented (and in process of being patented) properties.

INTELLIGENT, capable lady (30), ten years office experience, rapid and correct stenographer typewriter and bookkeeper, with abundant and first-class references from former employers, desires position in commercial house Feb. 15th. Address H I, Gazette.

A LIMITED number of horses and cattle taken to pasture one mile north of town. Good range, good water, good shelter Horses cared for and delivered. Apply at Wilmott Ranch or address P. O Box 905

YOUNG MAN eighteen years of age desires business situation Best of references. Address P O Box 168

PUGH BROS, house and sign painters. Address 1245 W. Huerfano st.

LEAVE your orders for home made Boston brown bread, baked beans, cookies, pies, etc, at 127 Cheyenne ave.

FLUTE—A fine Boehm flute for sale. Call at El Paso County bank E. C. Bestle.

BICYCLE Muffs for sale at Willard's and Ward's.

LOST.

LOST—On Tejon st. or Pike's Peak ave, a purse with silver top. Return to this office Suitable reward

LOST A Japanese dog puppy Return to 624 N. Tejon and receive reward.

LOST—On Tejon at

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT MONDAY

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Six months..... $3 00 | Three months....$1 50
Per annum.....$6 00 | One month..... 50

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum.....$1 25 | Three months....$ 50
Six months..... 75

ADVERTISING:

Rates made known on application to the office.

No claims are allowed against employees of The Gazette to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for The Weekly Gazette must be handed in not later than Tuesday noon.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER PLATT, Editor and Publisher.
S. N. FRANCIS, Business Manager.
WALTER L. WILDER, Night Editor.
H. S. ROGERS, City Editor.
CLAUDE SACHS, Mining Editor.

The Editor of The Gazette will not be responsible for the return of manuscript found unavailable.

TELEPHONES.

BUSINESS OFFICE, Until 6 p. m. 63
EDITORIAL ROOMS, All Night. 215

BILL NYE.

Bill Nye is dead.

We don't believe Nye ever had any enemies; everybody was his friend that knew him; and thousands who had never seen him felt that they knew him through his writings; and all these will be sorry to know that they shall read him no more.

A good many men have tried to write humorous matter for years at a stretch; but we don't think any other man who ever tried it kept it up so well as Nye did, year in and year out. He was gifted by nature with the humorous vision, or he never could have done it. Some of his letters showed a painful sense of effort, and some were very scrap-bookish; but in the worst of them there was always some little turn of phrase, some extraordinary simile or metaphor, some sudden and unexpected juxtaposition of utterly unrelated and incongruous things, which shook one's midriff. We remember one instance of this. There was one letter a few months ago, about a turkey on the farm. It was long-drawn, and there was evident hard work to be funny, without succeeding very well, until all at once, in describing the turkey's fall out of the tree, and his lamentations ensuing, Bill said his voice came out "with jumps in it." There was always something that paid one for looking over that letter.

It was not all fun that Nye put into his letters, either; there was a lot of good hard common sense in them. Sometimes he could be very serious. When he was serious, what he said was generally worth thinking about.

The last time Nye was here, it was with Burbank. What a team they made! Both were more than half sick, having had to travel all night a short time before, from Cheyenne to Denver; but their entertainment did not show it. Burbank's elocution was just as clear-cut and effective as ever; and Bill's drawl as irresistibly funny. And the hour after the entertainment, in Nye's room at the Antlers, was more delightful than the hour at the opera house. It was while Nye was riding upstairs in The Gazette elevator, the day after, that he set eyes on that vision of duck trousers and vanished boots over which the whole United States was laughing a fortnight after when Nye told of the "white panties" the English wear in Colorado Springs.

One characteristic of Nye's humor was that there was no sting in it—no malice, no desire to be smart at the expense of anybody's feelings. It was an essentially kindly humor.

Nye will be missed by thousands. He was read by more people every week than any man who wrote in America. And as they read the brief announcement of his fatal illness, the hearts of thousands have turned to that beautiful spot by the banks of the Swannanoa which Nye loved so well, and mourned that they should hear his voice no more.

THE REVIVAL MEETINGS.

The revival services which have been held in this city for a week past, and which are to be held for at least a week longer, are of importance to the city, and deserve the serious consideration of all who wish it well. They have done some good, and we hope they will do a great deal more. Major Hilton seems to be a sincere man, and he certainly has a very effective way of presenting his subject. He gets hold of some people whom the regular ministers would find it hard to reach; and in this the success of his mission here, if it does succeed, must largely consist. The arrival of Mr. Taylor is a great addition to his forces, and the meetings promise to grow in interest.

If the outsiders are to be reached, however, it seems to us that the meetings had better be held in the Coliseum, or some other place than one of the churches. There is no church in the city that will hold all the Christian people who want to attend the meetings, and leave room for any outsiders. At the meeting in the Coliseum last Sunday night, more than two thousand people were present, of whom a large proportion were of the sort whom Major Hilton desires especially to reach. At the meetings during the week in the Baptist church, we suppose at least ninety-five per cent. of the attendants have been members of churches. At one meeting where he asked those who were Christians to rise, only a dozen or fifteen remained seated, out of an audience of at least six hundred. Of course it is a good thing to get the Christians stirred up—it has often been said that every true revival begins among those who are Christians already; but after all, the object of this sort of meetings is mainly to reach those who are not already members of any church; and they will not be reached unless the meetings are held in some place where there is room for them, and to which they will go.

Major Hilton's methods are those commonly in use among revivalists. He began by presenting the heinousness of sin, and making an attack on the Devil and all his works. There was a good deal of hell, and a good deal of the purely Old-Testament view of life. In the first few sermons, the aspect of religion presented was the negative aspect. The cry was "Cease to do evil"—"repent, repent." Such a view, unless modified by subsequent sermons, gives to outsiders the idea that the Christian system rests on the "Thou shalt nots" of the Old Testament;—that the Christian is primarily a man who does not swear, or gamble, or defile himself, or do any of a number of other things which are regarded as sinful. Carried to its logical conclusion, this idea results in the ascetic idea of Christianity—an ideal according to which he is the best man who separates himself the most completely from the world, and who regards all natural desires and appetites as snares of the Devil.

We are glad to say that Major Hilton is getting on more positive ground in his more recent sermons—is presenting a more positive view of the duties of life. If the burden of his first sermons was "To hell with the Devil and all his works;" the burden of those to come will probably be "To heaven by grace, and works meet for repentance." Fear of the consequences of sin may be a fair weapon to use to get a man stirred up to repentance; but unless he has something more than fear—unless he gets love for a motive power—he is not likely to get very far on his progress from the City of Destruction toward the Land of Beulah. Unless he learns that the pardon of past sin is only a step toward the formation of good character, and gets hold of the life-principle which transmutes trials and temptations into spiritual discipline, good for the soul, and strengthening to the character, the revolution of repentance and conversion will not be the beginning of an evolution of character. Major Hilton's cards are not admission-tickets to the pearly gates; they are only knocks at the wicket gate.

But Major Hilton and his ministerial colleagues know all these things, and probably realize them more vividly than any mere layman can. Evangel means gospel, or good news; and no doubt that is what he will largely devote this week to telling.

One point may be mentioned, in which the services might be made better: they ought to begin on time, and move quickly, and not take until after 10 o'clock. There may be too much of a good thing, even in religious meetings.

To sum up the suggestions which seem worthy of being offered: Let the meetings be held in the Coliseum, where there is plenty of room, and where the "sinners" will feel free to go; let them begin on time, last an hour, or not much more, and move along while they are in session, taking an extra half-hour, if it is thought best, to deal with inquirers; let there be as much earnestness in the presentation of the good news of present salvation as there has been in the presentation of the bad news of present sin—and of this we have no doubt; and the meetings of this week ought to result in great good to all the churches, and to the city at large.

These suggestions are of course offered, not in any spirit of fault finding, but with a desire that the meetings of the coming week may be made as profitable as possible, and may reach those who are not ordinarily brought under Christian influences.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

They have another crisis in France. It is a cold month, so to speak, when they do not have a crisis there. This one bade fair to be serious, as a great many of them do; but it has passed over, apparently, as serenely as an ordinary French duel.

While this may be so, however, the crisis, while it lasted, exhibited one of those inherent weaknesses of the French constitution which may yet wreck the republic. The trouble occurred because the ministry, while it had the majority of the Chamber of Deputies with it, was opposed by a majority of the Senate. The latter body insisted that the ministry, possessing no longer the confidence of the entire national legislature, ought to resign; the ministry refused to resign, and got a big vote of confidence from the Chamber of Deputies. The President was put into a very uncomfortable position, for he has really no voice in the selection of his own cabinet.

The French have been trying to work the American system of a national legislature of two houses, and an elective President, together with the British system of a cabinet responsible, not to the executive, but to the legislature. It doesn't work well, and in the nature of things it never can work well.

In the first place, if you are to have a ministry responsible to the legislature, you must have practically a single house of your legislature, as they do in England. The ministry there is responsible to the House of Commons, and the Lords have nothing to say about it. In France, they have tried to make the ministry responsible to two different houses, with the result that the two houses have disagreed, and here has been a conflict of authority which threatened for a time to upset the republic.

The French Senate represents no separate entities like our States. There is no historic ground upon which to base a Senate, as there is in this country. A unicameral legislature is the only practical expedient when you have a ministry responsible to it.

Furthermore, this conflict brings out again the inherent defect in a constitution which prescribes the election of a President, and makes him nominally the chief executive, while at the same time it gives him really no voice in the selection of his cabinet. The thing works in Great Britain, because it has grown up by natural processes, as the fruit of years of experience and struggle, and because the Queen is in a hereditary position, and is recognized as only the figure-head of the government. The real executive is the ministry, and this is responsible, as we have said, to the House of Commons alone.

The French constitution carries within itself the seeds of its own destruction. It is a wonder that it has lasted so long.

NEW CASTLE RELIEF FUND.

More than fifty hardworking coal miners were instantly killed by the explosion of gas in the Vulcan coal mines at New Castle, Colo., on Tuesday last. Of the killed, [illegible] depending on them are left in destitute circumstances. The accident was the worst in the history of Colorado, and in such a small town, now deprived of nearly one-half of its weekly wage list, has amounted to a positive calamity. The mayor of the town has appointed a relief committee of [illegible] who will receive contributions and distribute relief to needy families. Colorado Springs is more than ordinarily prosperous and ought not to be left out of this good work. The Gazette will be pleased to acknowledge and forward to responsible persons any contributions for this purpose which may be sent in to this office.

The current number of the High School paper, The Lever, is the most interesting of any that we have seen. It contains good accounts of the Cadet ball, the prize drill, and the Glee club concert, and a well-written article on Washington and Lincoln. The editorials are timely and to the point. One of them is about a matter of such general public interest that we reproduce it here:

"On Columbus Day the P. O. S. of A. presented the High School with a beautiful flag." This is a clipping from an article we find in The Lever of November, 1892. We remember distinctly the occasion, how the school sang the national songs, and how the flag was unfurled to the breeze we students yelled and cheered with all the ardor of patriotic Americans. A few more times we saw that flag floating in respect to our nation's chosen heroes and in celebration of her sacred days. Then it failed to appear, and not even the enthusiasm of our Fourth of July celebrations has been sufficient to call forth the hallowed emblem of our nation's power and glory. This state of affairs could not be permitted to continue so the Lever board instituted an investigation. It seems that the flag-staff was no properly arranged for hoisting and lowering the flag, and by running through a staple where it should have passed over a pulley, the cable become frayed and finally broke. It will be a difficult task to arrange the rigging so that it may be properly manipulated, as the staff is in a very dangerous position. But let the cost be what it may, though the danger be great, that staff must be repaired. For at least two years we have been denied the inspiration of our flag, we have been unable to learn lessons of patriotism from the sight of its shining folds, we have looked upon the flags of other schools only to feel that those banners of red, white and blue would never receive the homage we would give our own. How much longer shall it be thus? We want our flag, and if the school board will not attend to it let some one of the classes that are anxious to show their loyalty start a fund for the repairing of the staff.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have been holding their annual meeting in Washington, an account of which is given in our news columns today. At home here, the local chapter celebrated with a lunch and a recitation. The Daughters are doing a good deal to make the celebration of the day what it ought to be. Wherever a chapter exists, some sort of celebration is carried out; and during the year anniversaries are kept in mind, patriotic meetings are held, revolutionary memories are revived, and a spirit of genuine Americanism is fostered. It seems to us that the Daughters are doing more than the Sons to carry out the ideas of their organization. But then, that is what we expect whenever women take hold of anything in earnest.

The real celebration of Washington's birthday in this city was held at the Coliseum on Friday night. Mr. Dickey made a great success of the meeting. It was a happy idea to get Governor Cumback here on that date, and a happy thought again to invite Governor McIntire and turn the lecture into a general celebration. Yesterday was a public holiday, and the banks and the exchanges were shut, and everybody enjoyed the day as suited him best. It was gratifying to note the number of flags flying on different buildings throughout the city. This is one of the most patriotic towns in Colorado, and we are glad to have the fact manifested as it has been so plainly this month.

THE STATE PRESS.

Current Comment on All Sorts of Interesting Topics.

Walsenburg Water.

Almost every week we read of new and wonderful discoveries made by scientific men in all parts of the world. The latest discovery and one that is attracting the attention of the whole people is Prof. Roentgen's discovery of X rays photography by which the skeleton of a living being, the contents of an iron box, etc., can be photographed. This is a wonderful and important discovery, and the uses to which it can be applied and the benefits derived are untold. And while these learned men are delving in the dark mysteries of the unknown world, there are other men not so learned who keep their eyes open and are observing things that, while in one sense, are not mysterious, yet are wonderful. One of these observing men was in the Chieftain office Monday afternoon and being thirsty poured from a pitcher—borrowed two years ago and never returned—a glass of hydrant water. While in the act of placing the vessel to his lips he stopped and holding the glass between him and the light, exclaimed, "Well, wouldn't that kill you?" The gentleman had made a discovery, for skurrying through the water were several animals, or as they are termed in this scientific age, animalcules. The water was thrown out and a glassful was drawn from the hydrant, and similar funny little animals were seen. Several were fished out on the point of a pencil and placed under a microscope, and what do you imagine they looked like? They had the head of an owl, the body of a louse and the tail of a fish. These were evidently carnivorous and lived on the smaller animalcules that inhabit this water, for they were fat and healthy looking fellows and their body was full of what looked to be blood. Although scientists assert that animalcules are the source or cause of disease, we believe that this discovery will disprove that theory, for where can you find a more active, energetic or healthy people than the ones who drink this water? We also believe that a thorough scientific examination of this water would show that it not only quenches the thirst, but carries off with it food in the bodies of these animalcules. Now we may be wrong in this belief, and for fear that we are this prize sheet has been offered "ticking a story" and will neither touch, taste nor handle or invite any friends to indulge.—(Walsenburg Cactus.

Those X Rays.

Colorado College is the first in the western field as regards the wonderful new discovery in photography. Photographs with the Roentgen X rays were taken there on February 17th, at midnight. President Slocum and the members of the scientific faculty were present together with a representative of the press. The laboratory contains two Crooke tubes. Professors Cajori and Strong adjusted the electric battery and photographed successfully two keys, a geranium leaf and a star made of lead in the objects being enclosed in the regular cover which holds the sensitive plate in ordinary photography. The rays pierced the thick cardboard of the case, which is entirely opaque to sunlight and to any other known rays, and also a piece of paper to which the objects photographed were attached. The experiment was entirely successful. More experiments will be made this week. That the scientific department of Colorado College should be the first in our western colleges to utilize this new and marvelous discovery is a source of pride and congratulation to the State.—(Longmont Ledger.

A Fill of the Skates.

Partizanship has sold this nation into bondage and enslaved our prosperity. Where will it end? We shudder to think of it. (Cripple Creek Times.

Congratulations to the Princess.

We wish Amelia much joy with her prince, and she will be generally forgiven on this side if she will promise to write no more books.—(Grand Junction Sentinel.

A Victor Epigram.

A monopoly is a good deal like a baby. A man is opposed to it on general principles until he has one of his own.—(Victor Record.

CURRENT COMMENT.

A new magazine is being published by a man named Blood. Its circulation should be good. Philadelphia Record.

In predicting the end of the world all that is necessary to ultimate success is to keep changing the date. New York Press.

The three oldest living alumni of Yale are lawyers. The ministers, it is said, used to monopolize these honors. Springfield Republican.

The groundhog is entitled to the distinguished consideration of those who have to settle the bills for spring millinery. Washington Times.

Written offers of marriage in breach of promise cases are generally as good as gold, because they are legal tender notes. Philadelphia Times.

A Tennessee senator was saved from a fatal wound by a folded newspaper in his breast pocket. Now is the time to subscribe. Kansas City Journal.

If the Venezuelans will only take President Cleveland's advice and avoid internal quarreling until their frontier dispute is settled, what a long era of good feeling they will have. Philadelphia Ledger.

The Chicago Times-Herald has an article on "Cuffs For Yellow Dogs." All dogs wear coats and pants already, and a good many have donned collars, but it will be found that even a yellow dog will object to cuffs. Syracuse Standard.

There is just winter enough in Georgia to make the violets feel blue and to make the lilies turn pale occasionally. But we are still looking forward as cheerfully as possible to our annual spring blizzard with icicle trimmings.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Duke of Marlborough has insured the life of his wife, formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, for $3,000,000. The duke is consistent. He came to the United States and got a financial good thing, and he doesn't want to take any chances of losing it. Cincinnati Enquirer.

CONGRESS CHAFF.

Congress is still working several hours a day at the job of protecting the nation from hasty legislation.—Chicago Record.

Congress contains 238 lawyers, and yet people think laws are made so as to allow such possibilities of litigation. Somerville Journal.

Congress is still behaving like a turtle on its back. Between the two, however, the turtle is the better, for it can't talk. Kansas City Times.

While there may be nothing slow about congress, it is laboring with an attack of serenity that is making the country very tired.—Washington Times.

If congress would just set apart one day out of the week for transacting business, the people would not object to its talking the remainder of the time. St. Louis Republic.

THE PHILOSOPHERS.

When our training is costly, we call it experience. Galveston News.

You can't afford to lose your temper every time you have reason to. Atchison Globe.

The gravestone never says a mean thing about the man that's down. Los Angeles Express.

This world is full of queer people, as any one can see by looking around him, or even in the glass. Boston Globe.

Fame's a sort of will-o'-the-wisp. Think of a man toiling all his life to get under a monument. Atlanta Constitution.

G. C. Taylor whiskies are by critical judges.

Corset Talk...

Does your corset break over the hips? We take it for granted that if you are a fleshy lady, that it does. Pretty uncomfortable, isn't it? Well, there is no need of wearing such uncomfortable corsets when we have a corset that won't break.

The Steels are made of Watch Springs,

The same kind of steel that your jeweler would put in your watch, fine but so delicate, but will bend in a thousand shapes without breaking. It will pay you to investigate our Watch Spring Corset.

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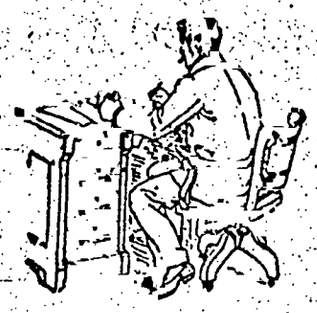

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Every time it comes due you renew it, why not transfer it to a place where you can pay it off in small monthly payments, and get rid of it in a few years, instead of everlastingly paying interest? The plan of the Assurance Savings and Loan Association enables you to do this. Call at their office, 109 E. Kiowa st. They have money to loan, but it won't last long.

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DENVER, COLORADO.

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HAS RECEIVED

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He is now Offering Great Bargains.

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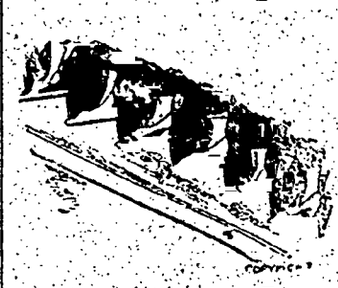

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415 N. Cascade, 13 rooms and bath, furnace, electric light and stable 175 00
409 N. Cascade ave., 13 rooms and bath, furnace, electric light and stable 175 00
W. Bijou st., 11 rooms, bath and electric lights 150 00
818 N. Nevada ave., 11 rooms and bath, furnace, electric lights and stable 150 00
N. Cascade ave., 8 rooms and bath, steam heat, electric lights and stable 100 00
1421 N. Nevada ave., 8 rooms and bath, hot water, heat and electric lights 60 00

Unfurnished.

1500 N. Cascade ave., house of 18 rooms and bath, furnace and electric light 200 00
West View Place, 7 rooms with all modern conveniences 75 00
821 N. Cascade, 8 rooms and bath 50 00
1451 N. Nevada ave., 8 rooms, bath, hot water, heat and electric light 45 00
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For Sale Special.

A commodious residence on N. Cascade avenue, completely appointed in every respect, ample grounds. Will be sold at a bargain.

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We have a long list of other properties improved and unimproved, which we should be pleased to show parties desiring to purchase who may favor us with a call.

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FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

How Washington's Birthday was Celebrated Here.

RECEPTIONS AND AMUSEMENTS

Daughters of American Revolution were Entertained—Bicyclists Had a Relay Race Over the Mesa—Other Local News.

The father of his country was first in the hearts of his countrymen who live in Colorado Springs yesterday. They had many ways of showing it, and undoubtedly each class of citizens enjoyed its own way to the fullest bent. The ladies' patriotic societies had their receptions, the military men got the smell of powder and the wheelmen had the fun of a good hard race. Being Saturday it was a bad day for the business to close, and that way the day was not as largely observed as usual. As to a celebration, that all occurred the night before. Flags were flying from the chief buildings of the city all day.

There were many people out in the afternoon to see what was going on. Most of them found their way down to the flats south of Huerfano street, where the Gatling gun was fired. Company A had the matter in charge, and Capt. Saxton and a squad of the men took the county machine down and handled it. They fired off about 500 cartridges in a very short time and at a distance of about 30 yards riddled a dry goods box full of holes. About a thousand people went down to see the gun fired. The High School cadets marched down in body to witness the sport and get acquainted with the handling of the machine.

The Relay Race.

To the wheelmen the team relay race, managed by the Pike's Peak Roadsters, was the chief event of the day, and a crowd of people watched the start and finish. The course was up Cascade avenue to the Mesa road and across the Mesa to the foot of Glen Eyrie, then to Colorado City and home on the avenue. It proved to be a fine race, and it was see-saw all the way. First the white package would be ahead and then the red. Had not the last man with the red package taken the fall he did near the close there would not have been 25 feet difference.

The race was started from the club rooms at 3 o'clock sharp. Mr. A. C. Van Cott started them and took the time. The first team was C. D. Wilson, carrying the red package, and Carl Albin, with the white. Albin beat Wilson the first relay; Charles Talyor, red, beat S. Gamlin, white the second relay; Louis Wahl, red, beat Art Blake, white, the third relay; P. McCurdy, white, beat Jim Lee, red, the fourth relay; Claud Wells, white, beat John Corson, red, the fourth relay; L. A. Pease, red, beat John Duncan, white, the fifth relay; Fred Linsel, white, beat Al Wyatt, red, the sixth relay; C. Sargent, white, beat O. Maddy, red, the seventh relay; Jim Long, white, beat Jim Davis, red, the eighth relay; George Hendrickson, red, beat W. Martin, white, the ninth relay; and Tom Vaux, white, beat Sam Duncan, red, the tenth relay.

Coming down the Huerfano street hill on the last relay, Duncan was ahead, but going up the viaduct Vaux gained on him. By some awkward riding on the part of outsiders who had crowded in to see the finish, Duncan was thrown and Vaux dashed up to the finish. There were many exciting incidents of the ride. John Duncan rode down the Mesa hill at Glen Eyrie at full speed until near the bottom, when he rolled the rest of the way. Others had very trying experiences.

The course was a bit over 11 miles, and the time in which the race was won was 37 minutes, 23½ seconds. Tom Vaux captained one side and Jim Davis the other.

Last evening the racers enjoyed a spread at the Club Coffee House. Each man on the defeated side payed for the supper of the winner. A nice supper was served by the Club Coffee people, and it pleasantly wound up the day's events.

PATRIOTIC LADIES.

Daughters of the American Revolution were Entertained.

Among the many ways in which Washington's birthday was celebrated in this city none was more pleasant or appropriate than the observance by the Daughters of the American Revolution. It has become the custom of the order quite generally throughout the country for the individual chapters to give luncheons, and Zebulon Pike chapter of this city followed the custom of the order by a very delightful luncheon yesterday at the residence of Mrs. F. W. Goddard, who is chapter Regent.

The house was prettily and appropriately decorated. A very large flag was draped across the hallway and smaller flags were in evidence everywhere. In the dining room the table was decorated in resemblance to the badge of the order which represents a spinning wheel with thirteen spokes for the thirteen colonies. The wheel was represented on the table by ribbons in the national colors. There was a very handsome French gilt centerpiece, which was a part of the State service belonging to Mrs. Goddard's grandfather, General Louis Cass, when minister to France. Near the table stood a mahogany secretary originally the property of another of Mrs. Goddard's ancestors, William Livingstone, the first colonial governor of New Jersey.

At the close of the luncheon the health of the chapter Regent was proposed by the ladies present as an expression of their gratitude for her delightful hospitality. The following members of the chapter were present: Mrs. W. F. Slocum, State Regent; Mrs. Ensign, Mrs. Rouse, Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Ervay, Mrs. Fagin, Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. S. R. Bartlett, Mrs. Wayne, Mrs. Blackiner, Mrs. Giles, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. R. W. Chisholm, Mrs. Shadbolt, Mrs. Griswold, Mrs. Hayden, Mrs. Seldomridge and Mrs. McPherson.

Later in the afternoon, from four to six, Mrs. W. F. Slocum, the State Regent, was at home to all interested in the order, and a very pleasant reception was enjoyed. Here also the house was very tastefully decorated with flags and in the parlor were large pictures of George and Martha Washington draped with the flag which Washington made possible. One of the pleasing features of the occasion was the assistance at the refreshment tables of two little girls, themselves the descendants of revolutionary patriots, who offered hospitalities with an attractive courtesy as sweet now as in the days of the little maids of colonial times, who themselves often proved revolutionary patriots. One of the little girls, Miss Pearl Harris, is a direct descendant of Josiah Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and the first governor of New Hampshire. The other was Dorothea Beach, a direct descendant of Simon Wiggin, one of the two riders who besides Paul Revere, rode to rouse every Middlesex village and farm.

One of the objects of the public reception was to acquaint all people interested with the purposes of the order. All women who are lineal descendants of revolutionary patriots are eligible to membership and it is hoped during the coming year to greatly increase the strength and membership of the local chapter.

Choral Programme.

The following programme will be rendered at the concert of the Colorado Springs Choral society on Tuesday evening next:

(a) "Ave Verum" .... Mozart
(b) "Gypsy Life" .... Schumann
Choral Society.
Cavatina from "La Reine de Saba" .... Gounod
Mme. Sobrino.
"An Old Romance" .... Mendelssohn
Choral Society.
Concert for Violoncello in A minor .... Saint-Saens
Mr. Arthur Weiss.
"King Eric" .... Rheinberger
Choral Society.
Two Songs .... Rubin Goldmark
(a) "Klage an den Mond" ....
(b) "The Passionate Shepherd to His Love" ....
Mme. Sobrino.
Three Choruses from the Tower of Babel .... Rubinstein
Choral Society.
Violoncello Solos .... Popper
(a) "L'Andalouse" ....
(b) "Vito" ....
Mr. A. Weiss.
Finale to the first act of Loreley .... Mendelssohn
Mme. Sobrino and Choral Society.

NEARLY A RIOT.

There Were Exciting Times at the Oratorical Contest.

A large number of the College students attended the State Oratorical contest at Denver. The party went up on the Santa Fe and laughter, singing and yelling were indulged in as only college students can do it. At Denver the reception committee distributed programmes for the day, and then the fun began. The catalogue of yells was gone through as the party moved up to the hotel. After lunch cars were taken and the party proceeded to University park, where committees were in waiting to conduct them about the grounds. The Boulder contingent and the Denver students were collected in the chapel and as soon as the Colorado College party arrived the three institutions vied with one another in yelling and singing. The Colorado College songs and yells were loudly applauded. After this important event of the day, all repaired to Chancellor McDowell's residence, where the chancellor and Mrs. McDowell tendered a reception to the visitors. At 8 o'clock the fun began at the Broadway theater where the contest was held. The body of the house was filled with students and the great enthusiasm was soon manifested by the yells of the different institutions, arising one after another and sometimes two or three at a time. Colorado College was not behind the others but "Pike's Peak or Bust" or "With a vevo" or some other of the long list of yells filled the house all the time. The long-existing rivalry between Denver and Boulder culminated when a large body of Denver students, leaving their seats, came down the aisle in lock-step style and endeavored to force their way between the Boulder contingent and the orchestra railing, where there was not room for a single person to pass. Boulder objected to being removed, so they resisted and pushed two or three Denver men over the rail. Then came a rush. Other Denver students rushed down and in the scrimmage several ladies were rudely shoved about and pushed out of their seats. Pandemonium reigned.

Finally order was restored and hisses followed the Denver boys as they returned to their seats. It was noticeable that the Colorado College boys kept out of the scrimmage although they were greatly incensed at the conduct of the Denver crowd. After this the contest proceeded and a great amount of yelling followed the announcement of the decision of the judges giving first place to Mr. Eugene Antrim of Denver university, and second place to Mr. J. R. Thompson of Colorado College. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed with the whole management by Denver university especially in reference to the selection of the judges on delivery, who were all Denver men. Colorado College has reason to be proud of her representatives who made a fine showing.

Mr. Holt's oration was one of the best and his delivery was even better than at the local contest. Mr. Thompson's oration was full of thought and was well-delivered and deserved the place it received.

ANOTHER RAILROAD PROJECT.

Chicago and Local Men Have Incorporated a Company.

There is a new project on foot to build a railroad from this city to Cripple Creek. Articles of incorporation of the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek Short Line Railroad have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The company is incorporated with a capital stock of $1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of the value of $100 for each share. The names that appear on the incorporation papers are James A. McCormick and Francis L. Burton, of Chicago, L. S. Atkinson, W. R. Beazie and Q. E. Hicks of this city.

The gentlemen interested in the scheme state that it is their intention to build a railroad to the camp which will follow as far as possible the route laid out for the Bear Creek line which was surveyed some time ago. The head pusher of the scheme is Judge Burton of Chicago, who says that they represent men of means who are amply able to put the line through. What kind of a road they expect to build they are yet ready to state. Mr. Atkinson, who is a member of the contracting firm of this city, said last evening that the local men are not posing as millionaires or railroad builders but that they have every reason to believe that the men whom they represent mean business. The company will be fully organized later, as they are acting merely as figureheads to get the ball rolling.

In the incorporation papers it is provided that the company can build through to Buena Vista in time. It is a part of the project to carry the road around by Goldfield, Victor and the big mines and down into Cripple Creek. The officers state that they believe the road can be built for $500,000, and that the track will be about 6 per cent. grade in places with an 8 per cent. curvature.

Mr. Atkinson said last evening that the scheme has nothing to do with the old road which was projected some time ago. That they understand, has been abandoned so far as the original surveys goes. They believe that the people of Cripple Creek and Colorado Springs should be connected by a short line, and they will make it a local road as far as possible, and give local capitalists a chance to subscribe.

JUNE RACES.

Grand Opening of New Athletic Grounds on May 30.

The grand opening of the new Athletic grounds near Roswell, will take place May 30, June 1, 2 and 3. Present inquiries indicate that fast horses will be entered from all over the country. The meet immediately precedes the Denver races, which occur the Saturday following, so that the same class of horses is expected here, as there.

In addition to the 21 already completed, 50 additional box stalls will be built, work to begin at once, in accordance with the demands for stable accommodation already made. The sheds have been extended nine feet over the stalls, thus giving shelter for vehicles.

Clothing Cutters' Strike.

Chicago, Feb. 22.—The clothing manufacturers practically refused to-day to submit the strike of their cutters and trimmers to the State board of arbitration for adjudication. The employers say they will not listen to any overtures from the strikers. The union men marched in separate bodies to the factories this morning and received the wages due them. The union maintains a numerous picket line at all the shops, and say they have prevailed on nearly all men brought from other cities to return or join the union.

SUITS FOR LAND.

The Union Pacific Asked to Restore Many Thousand Acres.

Omaha, Feb. 22.—Assistant United States District Attorney S. R. Rush has gone to St. Louis to get the permission of Judge Caldwell, and when he returns, it is expected that he will begin suits against the Pacific Railway company for some sections of land which the railway claims.

The first grant made to the Union Pacific was of every alternate section for 20 miles on each side of the track, except a large number of sections which were either occupied by settlers or preemption, etc. Many of these sections were abandoned or neglected by the owners, and fell into the hands of the company, and were bought by other settlers later from the railroad company. The ownership of these tracts was confined to the railroad company until about 1880, when the Interior Department decided that the land belonged to the government, and that the settlers must get their patents from the government, and not from the railroads. The railroad company has fought this decision several times, has been beaten, but has not settled for the land. By an act of Congress passed a few years ago, these suits by the government against the Union Pacific for the value of these lands must be begun before March 3, 1896, and it is thus proposed to begin this suit now and bring the matter to a settlement. The amount of the land is not known, but it is supposed to be many thousands of acres.

LIBERAL GAINS.

An Increased Majority and One Seat Gained Over.

London, Feb. 22.—The election in the Montrose burghs to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the retirement of J. S. Will (Liberal) took place to-day and resulted in the return of the Rt. Hon. John Morley, who was chief secretary for Ireland in the last Gladstone cabinet. In the last general election Mr. Morley stood in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, but he was swept under by the great Unionist wave which carried that party into power with a majority of 152. The vote to-day stood: Mr. Morley 4,575, Mr. John Wilson (Unionist) 2,582. Liberal majority 1,993.

At the last election, Mr. Wills's majority was 1,132. This Mr. Morley has increased by 861, although a stout fight was made against him on the ground that he was nothing if not a supporter of home rule for Ireland, and had no interest in affairs relating to Scotland, where the Montrose burghs are situated. The district includes Montrose, Arbroath, Brechin and Bervie.

The parliamentary election in Southampton that was necessitated by the unseating of Mr. Tankerville Chamberlaine, Independent Conservative, who was unseated on a technicality of having violated the corrupt practices act, has resulted in the Liberals winning the seat. There were three candidates in the field, Sir Francis Evans, who stood in the Liberal interest; Mr. Candy, Q. C., who represented the Conservatives and Mr. Gibson, Independent labor. The vote was as follows: Sir Francis Evans 5,522, Mr. Candy 5,522, Mr. Gibson 273. Evans majority over Candy 35.

At the general election Mr. Chamberlaine's majority over Sir Francis Evans who was then a candidate, was 743. At that time there was five candidates for the seat, Conservative, Liberal-Unionist, Liberal, and two labor men.

MORE RECEIVERS.

Judge Lacombe of New York Provides Two for the Northern Pacific.

New York, Feb. 22.—Judge Lacombe, of the United States Circuit court, has signed the order by which he issued a memorandum of approval late yesterday afternoon in the matter of the appointment of receivers of the Northern Pacific Railway company. He directs that the cause of the Farmers Loan and Trust company and others against the Northern Pacific Railroad company brought August 15, 1893, be consolidated with the suit brought by the Farmers Loan and Trust company as complainant for the foreclosure of mortgages upon the property of the railroad company, the bill of complaint for which was filed August 5, 1895, and that Edwin H. McHenry, of St. Paul, Minn., and Frank G. Bigelow of Milwaukee, Wis., be appointed receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad company and all of its property.

Judge Lacombe further orders that the resignations of Thomas F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne and Henry C. Rouse, as receivers, be accepted and that they make accounting, to the United States Circuit court for the eastern district of Wisconsin. The two new receivers are required to furnish bonds in the sum of $50,000 each. The order for the accounting is dated back to take effect January 31, 1895. For all other purposes the order takes effect Feb. 21, 1896.

MISSION IN MOROCCO.

The Entering Wedge of Christian Civilization.

Washington, Feb. 22.—J. Judson Barclay, United States consul general at Tangier, Morocco, reports to the State Department that a permanent American mission station has been successfully established after several difficulties at Mequinez, in the northern part of that country, by Rev. Mr. Nathan, the pioneer head of the Morocco mission. Last October at Mr. Nathan's request Mr. Barclay procured for his party a letter from the minister of the Sultan to the governor of Mequinez, securing their safe conduct and demanding a right to remain in the city and occupy permanent premises. The Moorish authorities of Mequinez refused them the privilege of renting a house unless they would bind themselves not to stay longer than five months. They were urged to go into a filthy enclosure and secure safety under the protection of armed guards in a quarter infested with cholera germs.

Mr. Barclay protested and demanded the rights and privileges due Americans under the treaties, and the minister of the Sultan complied. Mr. Barclay says this concession will mark an important era in the history of Morocco, which it is to be hoped will begin to lose its character as a terra incognita to Americans now that the edge of the wedge of Western civilization and Christianity has entered.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Any Amendments are Liable to Swamp the Whole Measure.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Mr. Dingley of Maine, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, on being asked to-day what the effect would be of opening up the House tariff bill to an amendment increasing the duty on wool beyond the figure on the bill as it stands, said that he agreed with the Senate Republicans that any material amendment in one direction would invariably invite hundreds of other amendments and thus practically open up the whole question of tariff revision and swamp the measure. "The Senate Republican caucus took the ground that the only way to get any bill to the President to increase the revenue is for the Senate to pass substantially the House tariff bill, which continues only for two years; and I agree with this view."

An Indignant Denial.

London, Feb. 22.—A Pretoria dispatch to a news agency here contains an interview with President Kruger of the Transvaal republic in which he denounces as a "malignant falsehood" the dispatch from Pietermaritzburg to the Natal Times, stating that the South African republic would, on Feb. 27th, the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the Boers' triumph over the British forces under General Colley, at Majuba Hill, proclaim its independence. President Krueger, the dispatch states, further said that it was his firm belief that the dispatch to the Times was circulated for the purpose of creating a bad feeling and asserted that the Transvaal was never quieter than at present.

THE MAY
New Spring Styles
20 S. Tejon.

HARTER A SUICIDE.

The Ex-Congressman Insured His Life and Then Killed Himself.

Fostoria, O., Feb. 22.—Ex-Congressman Michael D. Harter committed suicide here last night. He came here from Philadelphia last Wednesday on business and was in the best of spirits, only complaining now and then of insomnia. He was in company with Col. Brown Friday evening and took supper at the Presbyterian church. When he returned to the Knapp residence, where he has been stopping since his arrival here, he told Mr. Knapp that he did not wish to be called the next morning, as he intended to try to get some sleep. His wish was obeyed and he was not called until near the Sunday dinner to-day. Getting no reply to the call for Mr. Harter, Mr. Knapp went upstairs and entered the room when the true state of affairs was discovered.

Yesterday Mr. Harter took out a $20,000 gold bond life policy. Before signing it, he turned and asked Col. Fowler, the agent: "Colonel, suppose I should take out this policy to-day and commit suicide tonight, would my heirs receive the face of the policy?"

The Colonel replied that the court in all such cases had generally decided that the policy must be paid.

"You do not think there would be any question about that, Colonel?" he persisted.

The Colonel assured him there would not.

A 15-Round Draw.

Boston, Feb. 22.—Johnny Lavack of Saginaw, Mich., and Soly Smith of Los Angeles, Cal., fought 15 rounds to a draw to-night at the West Newton street armory in the presence of about 2,000 people. It was one of the hardest fought battles seen in Boston for some time and the decision gave much satisfaction. Both men were in excellent condition, and they fought from start to finish every minute.

Missouri Grave Robbers.

Unionville, Mo., Feb. 22.—The residents of Lemon's station, near here, are wrought up to the lynching point over the discovery that ghouls had robbed eight graves in the local cemetery. One of the bodies stolen is that of the mother-in-law of County Clerk G. W. Houston of this city. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of one man.

Art Needlework Exhibit.

At The Antlers, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week.
MISS M. A. BROOKE.

G. O. Taylor Whiskies invigorate the system.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

HALLETT & BAKER.
Undertakers, No. 2 Cascade avenue.

DR. W. K. SINTON
Dentist, El Paso block.

Dr. M. H. Smith, dentist, has removed his office to 118 East Kiowa street, opposite Hagerman block.

DR. W. FOWLER.
Dentist.
Rooms in Nichols block, 13 South Tejon street.

J. ALLEN SMITH.
Dentist. Office third floor, Bank block.

A LIMITED AMOUNT!
OF THE
TREASURY STOCK
Of some of the
Leading Cripple Creek Mining Companies,
May be had at ground floor prices by applying to
The Cripple Creek Syndicate Investment Company.
Members Colorado Springs Board of Trade Mining Exchange and Chicago Mineral and Mining Board.
Rooms 22 & 23, 1st Nat. Bank Blk
Colorado Springs, Colo.
References: First National Bank, El Paso County Bank, The Evening Telegraph.

Principals
DESIRING MINING PROPERTY IN CRIPPLE CREEK
District, patented ground or claims in groups, who are prepared to act quickly, are invited to call on us.
M. B. HAYES,
205 Bennett Ave.
CRIPPLE CREEK
Correspondence not solicited.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Good Hope Gold Mining company will be held at the office of the president, room 20 Bank block, in the city of Colorado Springs, Colo., on the first Monday (2d) of March, 1896, at 4 o'clock p. m., for election of directors, and any other business which may properly come before such meeting.

The transfer books will be closed Feb. 24, 1896, and opened the day after said meeting. WILLIAM H. COFFIN, JR., Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Elda Mining and Milling company will be held at the office of Sill & Sill, room 23 Midland block, in the city of Colorado Springs, Colo., on the last Monday (24th) of February, 1896, at 4 o'clock p. m., for election of directors and such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed February 20 and opened the day after said meeting. E. F. WELLES, President.
H. S. MILLENTHAL, Secretary.

Boland's North End Store
SPRING LINE NOW COMPLETE.
BOLAND is doing the Tailoring business of the Springs these days why Because he makes you a stylish business suit, fit guaranteed, for the same price you pay for a ready-made suit down town. He is now displaying the handsomest and largest line of cloths ever seen in this city. Call and see his $15.00, $16.00, $17.50 and $20.00 Suits to order.
131 North Tejon Street,
Cor. Bijou St.
BOLAND'S.

Our line of Tailor made nobby
...Spring Overcoats...
Is now open for inspection including
TOP COATS, WALKING COATS
AND THE
New English Strap Seam Overcoats.
HOLBROOK & PERKINS,
Bank Block. Colorado Springs

East End and Boulder Heights
THE LATEST ADDITIONS TO COLORADO SPRINGS.
Lots Offered with Special Inducements
In these most attractive portions of the town. Also in all parts of Colorado Springs and Manitou for business or residence on easiest terms.
THE COLORADO SPRINGS COMP'Y.
ROOM 9, GAZETTE BUILDING.

Painter Etchings.
A collection of ten examples of leading American artists.
Prof. JOHN S. WHITE
Of Berkeley school, New York, in his introduction says: "As in etching from nature we may point to the fact that American artists excel those of Europe."
This collection presents one of the finest examples of the work of each of the celebrated artists represented.
PROOFS printed by H. Pruett Share of the Salmagundi Club, New York.
A few choice impressions for sale at
Low's Book Store

Are your feet worth inquiring who are the reliable chiropodists, who have references from the prominent citizens of this city for the past 10 years. Have been located at 9 E. Kiowa for 12 months. The Cottages.
DR. W. TARRANT.

Bond Sale Notice.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 18, 1896.
Sealed bids will be received for Colorado Springs' Gold Water Construction Bonds to the amount of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars ($170,000), due in fifteen (15) years optional after ten (10) years, bearing interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. Said bids to be in the hands of March 1st, 1896, [illegible] seven o'clock p. m., the City Clerk [illegible] Monday, March 16, 1896. The Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
Bids to be asked for as follows:
First—For the whole amount, to be paid for as soon as the bonds can be prepared and delivered.
Second—For one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), to be paid for as soon as the bonds can be prepared and delivered; thirty-five thousand dollars ($35,000) to be paid for in six months from date of bonds; thirty-five thousand dollars ($35,000) to be paid for in one year from date of bonds.
All bonds to be delivered when paid for.
CHAS. E. SMITH,
City Clerk.

Gilt Edge Cripple Creek
Real Estate ...and Mines.
One of the best brick business blocks in Camp, renting for $6000 a year, for sale at reasonable price.
A PATENTED CLAIM
on Raven Hill between Moose and Elkton mines at a bargain
W. W. Kirby & Co.
MINES, MINING STOCKS, REAL ESTATE.
109 Third Street,
Cripple Creek, Colo.

MOVED.
LINUS F. SHERMAN
To Rooms 8 and 9,
Exchange Block
Land Office Attorney,
Mining Patents and Mining Deals.

Art Needlework.
EXHIBITION SALE
OF
Finished Embroideries, Commenced Pieces, Stamped Linens.
Special
Bulgarian Embroidery
Something new.
The Antlers Hotel
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday
OF THIS WEEK.
Miss M. A. Brooke
Denver, Colo.

Glockner Sanitarium
[illegible]

Mines, Stocks, Investments

CRITIC'S LETTER

Colorado Springs, Feb. 22. Criticism is not necessarily always unfavorable but it would seem that what I have had to say about mining companies lately has been very much that way. And do you know that this adverse criticism is no easy job, for one has to sift the rumors from facts and often has to satisfy oneself with a few facts that can be backed by evidence, if need be, instead of a number of overwhelming things of which one is morally convinced and which would prove squelchers.

The very latest company which I think needs attention at my hands and about which, although I risk being called a busybody, I am going to say a thing or two, is the Little May. Perhaps it is somewhat unfair to lay all the blame, for blame it is, to the Little May company, for it shares in it only to the extent of its commissions. The organization has two well-located claims which Expert Moore has spoken well of and his utterances on such matters it is not for such as I to dispute. The company owns the Little May No. 1 and a half interest in the Little Blanche No. 1, both claims being located next to the Victor.

So far good; but now comes the bad. The Little May company is being, or has been, extensively advertised in the Eastern papers which, as perhaps some of my readers know, is rather a more expensive luxury than proclaiming one's wares through the medium of The Gazette. As much as two columns have been taken in some of the papers and herein are set forth facts, falsehoods and much more that may be facts but which are probably falsehoods too. As an instance, I should think it was a fact that subscriptions "will be received at 50 cents per share," that "shares will not be alloted pro rata, but will be assigned to subscribers in the order of the receipt of their subscriptions to the full amount" and that "Grant Brothers (members of the New York Stock Exchange), No. 55 Broadway, New York city, will be pleased to receive subscriptions for shares."

As an example of what are not facts contained in the advertisement, I would suggest that line which says, "The Little May is not a prospect," others which class the Victor as a more prominent mine than the Independence and Portland, and that sentence which infers that the Little May and the Little Blanche are "yielding the same ore and possess all the advantages of the Victor."

There are a whole host of things open to doubt: whether $50,000 has been spent on the development of the property; whether the illustration showing three veins curling out of the Victor and into the Little May company's property is correct; if it is not wrong to say that the "value is not unknown," and well, many, many others.

And now for the whys and the wherefores. You must know, dear reader, that the Critic has been told, and from more than one reliable source, too, that the cost price of the Little May claim was but $35,500, whereas with a capitalization of 1,250,000 shares which are being sold at 50 cents per share, the public is being asked $625,000 or a little over 17 times as much. This is the main feature of my criticism, the exorbitant price that is being asked for the property, coupled with the fact that the advertisement asking for subscriptions is made up of a little bit of truth, several things which are quite incorrect, and many others which are open to doubt. It is a fact, I presume, that a man may sell his goods at his own price and therefore it is permissible for Grant Brothers to obtain an option on 900,000 shares of Little May stock at 10 cents per share and turn this "limited amount" over to the public at 50 cents. From all I can learn it is a fact that this option was given to the Grants as suggested above, and a letter in my possession in answer to some questions on the matter seems to prove this. The letter is from one of the big stockholders and it says: "I think the company gave an option on 900,000 shares at 10 cents per share, and Mr. was to put what I held in the deal."

There can be no disputing the fact that the Little May company has two well-located claims and I should be a bull on the stock instead of a bear were not the price so exorbitant and had more judicious methods been used in advertising it for sale. Those subscribing for the stock undoubtedly think that the major portion of the money they are paying goes into the treasury of the company to be used in the development of the claims. Three-quarters of what they pay is perhaps a fair estimate of what they think goes into the treasury, but I should be surprised and gratified to learn that one-quarter was going in that direction.

Yes, 50 cents is altogether too big a price for Little May stock however alluring or expensive the advertisement is. Compare it with some other stocks. There is its near neighbor, the Isabella, with 160 acres of patented ground, several mines, a big treasury and a steady dividend payer—now selling at 20 cents.

The Ingham, with rich ore bodies opened up and money going into the treasury every month, at 25 cents.

Union, which has just declared a dividend worth about $15 per 1000 shares and some of the very richest territory in the district, selling at between 50 and 60 cents.

Work, with six rich claims on Gold and Raven hills, several of which are producing mines, selling at less than 20.

If you owned Favorite, which is selling at 10; Dante, which is selling at 12½; Sacremento, which is selling at 10; Theresa, which is selling at 11, and a great many others which are selling at from one-eighth to one-quarter of the price asked for Little May, would you exchange stocks on their intrinsic values? I don't think you would for a minute, and you certainly would not if you took Critic's advice, who has not very often led you astray.

With the present showing and when compared to almost any stock being sold on the Colorado Springs market, I think 50 cents about five times too much to pay for Little May stock. Ten cents would be a fair price and if, as there should be, about 700,000 shares in the treasury, a lot of development work could be done with the money obtained from the sale of it. Ten cents is what the company is probably getting for some of its stock, but I object to the public being asked to put 40 cents in individual pockets for every 10 that goes into the treasury.

Messrs. Grants' advertisement does not say what class of stock is being sold and as there is said to be an option on 900,000 shares, about three-quarters of the entire capitalization, it remains a matter of opinion what amount of it is treasury stock and what belongs to the officers and directors, who are going to give the company, so the adv. says, "a just and strictly honorable administration."

As I said before, the Little May and the other claim in which the company has a half interest, are well located and at a lower price—say, one-fifth—it would smell sweeter to me; at present it reeks too much of the middleman. I respectfully call the attention of the New York Stock Exchange to this matter.

Give every man his due. I see that my confrere, the mining editor—leastways I guess it was he—has been going for (or was it his employee at Camp) broker M. Kinney again. This is not the first time on record, but Mr. Kinney's adv. is still a prominent feature in the paper; i. e., he did not get petty and send round a small boy with orders to "take my adv. off." Newspaper men appreciate this, for they get tired awfully tired, of the majority that say "stop my paper," or "take out my adv.," when the least thing is said with which they do not agree.

I have been shown the prospectus of the King Solomon and Alpha tunnel schemes which have been floated at Chicago. Colonel Comstock is prominently connected with these propositions. But it is only partly on that account that I consider the stock expensive at 10 and 15 cents per share, at which they are offered. Little or no work has been done on the properties and it is a shame for the stock to be sold when New York tunnel, which is in Bull hill over 1000 feet, and the St. Louis and Cripple Creek tunnel, which is in about 800 feet and has cut a good big vein of low grade ore, are offering their stocks at 5 cents; and Squaw Mountain tunnel, with rich ore bodies exposed and valuable shipments being made, is selling at 10.

The New York tunnel I know to have an honest management and I know the money will be spent in development. Here's a chance for someone who wants to get a big block in a good prospect.

I am gratified to note that my letters are being favorably received and I can tell by my increased correspondence that what I say is being listened to at home and abroad. I do not say this in a spirit of egotism, but I feel so strongly that what I say is right that I call upon the brokers and others to repeat some of the things I say regarding such deals as the Little May and several others I have already mentioned. The writing of this letter is just so much extra work—not only the writing thereof but obtaining information therefor and I do it solely for the mining interests of this city and to do my little all to prevent the public being swindled. I ask for greater publicity—not for myself, for you need never mention the Critic or The Gazette, but to help me expose unworthy schemes so that enterprises of merit may not be neglected for the sake of them. Ventilate what you know of these things and keep up Colorado Springs' reputation. Do not stand in the shadow and whisper, "It is scandalous; the papers ought to expose these things!"

I was pleased to note the result of the directors' meeting of the Work company a few days ago. They met to consider some offers which had been made for parts of their six claims. The offers were very good ones, I am told, and had they all been accepted the cash received would have amounted to more than what would have been obtained had the entire capitalization been sold at present quotations. The stock was then selling at about 19 cents per share which, with a capitalization of 1,250,000 shares, means $237,500, and for only a part of each claim, mind you. One might correctly term this a very handsome offer, but for all that the directors refused it and I think they were right, for there does not seem to be any good reason why the company should not produce that amount in a year or less when the claims are properly developed. The directors in this company are among the largest stockholders, but although they could, by voting to sell, have received a nice dividend and a big profit, they preferred to wait for the future which it would seem is bound to bring them higher prices. This is characteristic of the better class of companies operating in Cripple Creek.

The East, I think, is at last beginning to find out where the real center of Cripple Creek's mining interests is located—i. e., at Colorado Springs. We are quite a conservative body of people here. We blow our little horns at times, of course, but Denver makes about 90 blasts to our one toot, and yet it does not appear to do them much good. Murder will out, you know; and the East is beginning to learn that Colorado Springs owns the mines and that Colorado Springs has the markets. It was bound to come sooner or later; it has come a little sooner, that's all.

Hayden promises to be one of the very biggest companies operating in Cripple Creek and although the capitalization is heavy, I should judge from what I hear that the stock will go up several cents in the next 30 days.

Isabella is making an excellent showing. The stamped stock represents 12 per cent at present quotations and the regular kind nearly as much. The dividends will be doubled before long, I believe, and then the stock will be bringing 24 per cent. It is decidedly a buy.

Work is cheap at 18, and so is Anchoria Leland at $2.50. This latter company will start dividends quite shortly.

THE CRITIC.

AN EXCURSION COMING.

A Train Load of People From Boston Coming to See Cripple Creek.

On March 12 a trainload of first-class Bostonians, numbering 100, will leave the Union station at 7:30 p. m. and make a start for a journey to Cripple Creek.

This is the first excursion of the kind and is intended to let the East see what a great camp we have as it also shows how general is the interest in Cripple Creek. The tickets will be good for 30 days, so it will give our Eastern friends about three weeks with us in which time the excursionists will be well looked after. The Mining association is already making plans to look after the gentlemen while in this city and will undoubtedly do much towards facilitating the visit to Cripple Creek.

The excursion will be under the supervision of Colonel C. Lowell T. Steadman, of the firm of Steadman & Kellog, bankers and brokers, 8 Congress street, Boston.

The Banner Company.

The Banner company, just listed with the Colorado Springs Mining Stock association, is the owner of eight lode claims with an area of 58 acres, well located in Cripple Creek. Four of the claims are patented and the other four are being patented.

On the Silver King, one of the company's claims, a large working shaft is now being sunk at a point where a strong cross vein intersects the large phonolite dyke which traverses the claim. A considerable quantity of low grade ore has already been shipped from surface workings at this point and the indications are such that experts and mining men generally are of the opinion that proper development can hardly fail to open up a good mine. A short option has recently been given on this claim at a price of $100. The other patented claims appear to have a good prospective value. The officers of the company are J. R. McKinnie, president; L. E. Sherman, vice-president, and J. M. Auld, secretary.

Current News.

Broker F. H. [illegible] was in the city yesterday in Glenwood Springs and will return to-morrow.

Four men are now at work on the Millionaire company's properties. The showing is said to be very good.

Mr. F. E. Weiles was in Denver yesterday taking advantage of the legal holiday.

Mr. Clarence Elrall went to Cripple Creek yesterday to look after several mining interests.

The owners of the Orion on Little Bull hill are erecting a new shaft house which will be completed shortly.

Mr. Walter B. Wilson has let a contract to W. F. Dolaney for a 100-foot shaft on the Eureka and Hannibal claims on the Traders property.

The Gillett district still continues to attract attention, and many new strikes are being made. There is perhaps more staking being done in that vicinity than in any other part of the district.

Mr. Oscar Dickens of Orange, Texas, brother to Messrs. S. B. and Chas. S. Dickens, has removed to Manitou where he will engage in the law business.

The Gold Coin Mining and Leasing company has obtained receiver's receipt this week, for the Golden Discovery adjoining the Dead Pine on the east.

A vein has been struck at a depth of 11 feet in the Shamrock, on Bull hill. It runs through a phonolite dyke and the value runs from $8 to $63.

The Rittenhouse, on Galena mountain, southeast of Gillett, is now down 70 feet, and they are saving some values. The company has work going forward in several claims.

Work has been commenced on the Violet, Ocean and Resolution claims, the property of the Violet Gold Mining company, situated on the east slope of Tenderfoot and Galena hills.

On the Catherine, owned by the Golden Hope company, situated on the southeastern slope of Bull hill, adjoining the Vindicator and Christmas claims, a fine body of ore has been opened up which averages from $15 to $25.

Phil Harnan, a brother of John Harnan, one of the original owners of the little Portland fraction that in four years has developed into one of the greatest mining properties on earth, has been appointed assistant superintendent of the group and will have full charge of the underground workings. He succeeds Mr. Thomas Sheldon, who was killed in the Anna Lee disaster. Since the accident the Portland workings have been thoroughly inspected and all timbering deemed the least unsafe has been overhauled, and the entire property put in first class condition.

The Prince Albert mine, located on the southeast slope of Beacon hill, is rapidly advancing to the front rank of shippers. An open trench has been run on the property a distance of 60 feet on a phonolite dyke. The average depth of this trench is 20 feet, and shows considerable sylvanite in its bottom. It is about 15 feet between walls. Every particle of ore taken out this entire distance from grass roots down has been shipped. The continuation of this dyke extends to Grouse mountain, and has to all appearances been opened up in the Newell tunnel, one of the properties of the Cripple Creek and Great Western Gold Mining company located on that mountain. Indications lead to the belief that development is all that is necessary to open up a body of ore as rich in quality on this claim as that in the Prince Albert.

Bare hills, located 10 miles southwest of Victor, is showing up well. Fully 400 people are now in the district, which is as large as Cripple Creek district proper. A. A. Arnold of the Bare Hills City Townsite company is building a commodious hotel there. The townsite is located on the edge of High park, on the old Canon City road. J. J. and Crit Mitchell of Victor have a group of four claims and A. P. Adams, ex-State Senator; Frank G. Ingersoll of Denver and A. Carey, a New York party, a group of 12 claims, development work on which will be started at once. Count Luviesski of Chicago has 10 claims and is pushing development work rapidly. Work is also being pushed on the four claims owned by Nicolls Bros. & Patterson. They will run a tunnel the distance of 100 feet. On one of their claims a seven-foot wall at the bottom of a 10-foot shaft shows a four to 10-inch streak of Chinese talc, on top of which is a one-inch vein of mineralized porphyry carrying iron sulphide. On top of this again lies the intrusive porphyry. The claim presents a very good mining proposition. A stage line operated by the townsite company will be running to the new district inside of the next two weeks.

WANTED Somebody to take a contract for 150 feet sinking and drifting, Cripple Creek district. Inquire of E. Lowther, of 125 East Platte avenue, Colorado Springs, Colo.

For Sale.

Nine-tenths of the stock of one of the best undeveloped mining propositions in the Cripple Creek gold belt, for sale. This company owns four lode claims and one placer claim, all situated in the Cripple Creek porphyry belt. Inquire of M. Kinney, rooms G and H, Exchange building, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Mining properties bought for syndicates and individuals; management of properties a specialty.

GERALD M. KING,
P. O. Box 701, Cripple Creek.

Doubleday, Hope & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Members of the Exchange.
Telephone 269. Opp. Opera House.

JNO. W. PROUDFIT & CO.
Bankers and Brokers.
Members of Colorado Springs and Denver Mining Exchanges.
Direct Private Wires to Chicago, New York, Boston, and all important Eastern Points.
Colorado Springs Office, 25 North Tejon Street. Denver Office, Mining Exchange Building.

FRANCIS J. HOBBS & CO.
STOCK BROKERS.
Telephone 320. Hagerman Block.

J. K. MILLER & CO.,
INVESTMENT BROKERS.
Telephone 190. P. O. Box 257.
Room 50, Hagerman Building.
Send for telegraphic cipher code.

Canduff & Rusch
STOCK BROKERS.
Rooms 13 and 14 Hagerman Blk.
Telephone 30.

J. W. MILLER & CO.
BROKERS.
Orders Given Prompt Attention.
Members Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association.
Room 2, First Nat. Bank Building.
Telephone 206.

Russell Prentice,
STOCK BROKER,
Room F, Exchange Block,
Colorado Springs.
P. O. Box 424. Telephone 171.

WM. R. BENZIE,
Member Consolidated Exchange
14 MIDLAND BLOCK.
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Mines, Stocks, Investments

WEST CREEK NEWS.

Latest Items from El Paso's Northwestern Gold Camp.

Denver, Feb. 22.—A West Creek special to the News says: The town and camp are in a flurry of excitement over the efforts of half a dozen different parties to ship the first carload of ore. It is probable that Captain Tyler will head the list, as he already has a large amount of good shipping ore on the Niagara dump. The Vermillion company will lead the captain a close race as Theodore Marx of the company, and Superintendent Charles Quayle, are both on the ground working like beavers to get out a ton of pay ore from one of their group near Tyler. Sam R. Brown is also here getting ready to ship from the Red Record. It is also said that the Cryptogram people are quietly arranging to ship from that mine within a few days.

The Davy Crockett company has completed arrangements to build a shaft house on the Cumberland No. 2, which adjoins the townsite of Ackerman in the lime belt. The Cumberland is a vein of fluorine quartz six feet wide. The company has a large force of men at work who are now assorting ore for shipment.

The Argus people have got rid of the water which impeded work in the Black Princess. They have just cut a vein of rich hematite. They have also discovered a vein of hematite running parallel with the Princess and but twenty feet from it.

The Pemberton tunnel is now in forty feet. One vein has been cut and there are the best of indications that the breast of the tunnel is not far from another vein which is thought to be the Hoosier lead as it is in a direct line with the trend of the Hoosier vein.

The Cryptogram shaft is going down at a lively rate. The company has a full force of men at work and the pay roll amounts to several hundred dollars per month.

The Winslow and Carbonate lodes, owned by Harry Bell, A. Wilke and A. Dunn, continue to excite the admiration of miners. Mr. Bell is also associated with Canfield and Chillester in the Railroad, a promising claim in the lime belt.

Uncle Dick Hooton of Anaconda, is in camp collecting data from which to prepare a report to the Smithsonian institution at Washington upon the geological formation of West Creek. He has been connected with the institute in the crystalline department for many years. His report of the formation at Cripple Creek had much to do with establishing public confidence. He will submit a favorable report on the formation of the district.

J. F. McKenzie, who prospected near "Old Craggy," fifteen miles north and who pitched the first tent in the camp last summer, is developing a number of fine properties in different sections of the camp.

Mr. Daniel J. Hopkins, an old timer in Leadville and Aspen, and the discoverer of the famous Smuggler mine at the latter place, is in the camp representing a syndicate of Aspen capitalists. He has located and negotiated for a number of claims for his company and will begin development work at once.

August Rische has located a fine group of claims seven miles west of town. He brings in specimens of the finest porphyry and quartz that has been seen in the camp. A new town is being platted there by Dr. McHugh, of Wisconsin.

Morse and Holmes have opened a great lead of rose quartz five feet wide in the Gold King near Tyler. This mine is the extension of the Niagara. Sideling the Gold King is the Gold Queen which gives promise of being even a greater mine than the Gold King.

Captain W. L. Judd, of Virginia City, Nevada, is in camp. He represents a large amount of Nevada capital and is preparing to begin extensive work on a number of promising claims. He expresses the utmost confidence in the camp.

Captain Tyler is now down thirty-five feet in the Niagara. This mine is one of the wonders of the camp. It is sixteen feet across the vein, the entire vein matter being highly mineralized. Samples taken from across the breast of the vein assayed on an average $58 and selected specimens ran as high as $5000. A large amount of this ore is on the dump and from it will probably be shipped the first train load of ore from the camp.

The Alpha company is sinking on the Sarah J. The new whim works to a charm and the full force of men now at work are moving a large amount of rock.

The shaft house, boarding house and other buildings at the Pittsburg of the West Creek Mining and Milling company's property have been completed and work is progressing rapidly. This company owns a little empire of good mineral land in Henderson gulch and elsewhere. The company is a strong one, being composed chiefly of well known capitalists of Topeka and Emporia, Kas., among whom are Mr. L. Devery, one of the directors of the Santa Fe railway.

The Thunder Butte company is sinking on the May Queen and Captain Wallace is sanguine of striking pay ore soon.

The Business Men's association and the Miners' Protective association are both active for the interests of the town and camp. Regular meetings are held and the greatest interest is manifested. As a result of the actions of these bodies a mammoth petition has been signed by more than 1,000 patrons of the office, praying that the name of our postoffice be changed from Pemberton to West Creek. Representatives have been employed in Washington to take charge of the case and our people feel certain that the change will be made. More than four-fifths of the mail comes addressed to West Creek and a great deal of confusion has been occasioned thereby.

The first child born in the town was a little daughter to Mrs. Charles N. Foster Tuesday night. It has been christened Sylvanite.

The first West Creek couple to wed are G. H. Larkin to Miss Dee Bean, who left for Colorado Springs on the stage this morning to have the ceremony performed.

Postmaster Briscoe is giving our people excellent service and has made made friends rapidly since assuming the duties of his office.

The stage drivers on Pemberton & Moore's stage line carry revolvers on account of threats that have been made against them in the El Paso county town of West Creek, four miles south. The drivers were commanded to stop and permit passengers to look over the town, which they refused to do.

Weekly Letter Extracts.

The following is from the weekly letter of the Crosby-Ehrich Investment syndicate: "It is difficult, if not practically impossible, for a broker to swindle the home Colorado public. We are so close to the gold camps, and it is comparatively easy for us here on the ground to get at the true values of the properties, that no broker would dare to offer stock at very much above a fair valuation. The principal swindling which will be done with the gold stocks, will be carried on far away from Colorado in the Eastern cities. Last week a large and showy advertisement, published in a Philadelphia paper, came to our hands. It advertised at 30 cents a share a Cripple Creek stock which is not worth even 10 cents. Another advertisement which was brought to our office was that of a Denver broker who advertised stock in Eastern papers at 5 cents per share, not mentioning the name of the stock which he was offering. It is lamentable if Eastern people are caught by such advertisements, but they will only have themselves to blame because the secretary of our Mining Exchange here, or any of the many reputable brokers of Colorado Springs, are always ready to give full information and conscientious opinions about the various companies which are advertised to the public. We say to our readers, and we cannot say too strongly: If a Cripple Creek gold mining proposition is brought to your notice, either by advertisement or by person, and whether you have any doubts concerning the same or not, address a letter of inquiry to Mr. D. V. Donaldson, secretary of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock association, or to us, and you can rely upon an intelligent, conservative and safe reply."

New Incorporations.

New mining companies were incorporated in the office of the Secretary of State Friday as follows:

Jersey Cow Mining company, capital stock $500,000; location, El Paso and Douglas counties; offices in Denver; incorporators, S. M. Kirkland, W. H. Dexter and F. H. Wood.

Prinsiti Gold Mining company; capital stock $1,250,000; location, El Paso county; offices in Cripple Creek; incorporators, John L. Emerron, Charles H. Emerson and Owen Prentiss.

Mogella Mining company, capital stock $1,250,000; location, Fremont and El Paso counties; offices in Cripple Creek; incorporators, D. W. Marmaduke, Leslie Marmaduke and S. M. Davis.

Braleyview Gold Mining company, capital stock $1,250,000; location El Paso county; offices in Denver; incorporators, O. H. Bolen, William Pryor and A. B. Montgomery.

Druid Gold Mining company, capital stock $1,000,000; location, Clear Creek county; offices in Denver; incorporators, Jerry Snyder, Howard M. Snyder, William W. Field and Herman H. Dunham.

Calumet Gold Mining and Milling company, capital stock $1,000,000; location, Gilpin and Jefferson counties; offices in Golden; incorporators, George K. Kimball, Frances E. Kimball and George K. Kimball, Jr.

Grub Stake Gold Mining company, capital stock $1,250,000; location, El Paso county; offices in Denver and Cripple Creek; incorporators, L. W. Aldrich, G. W. Temple and Lorren M. Hart.

High Park Townsite.

A townsite has been platted in the High Park district and the lots will be offered for sale for the first time to-morrow.

The High Park district is located about eight miles southwest of Cripple Creek, and is on Prof. Whitman Cross's map of the gold belt. Considerable prospecting has been going on in the country and reports from there are good. There is liable to be a big rush there this summer.

The lots are for sale at Doubleday, Rope & Co.'s, in this city, and at T. P. Rigney's, in Cripple Creek.

A New Firm.

Mr. Robert T. Price has gone into partnership with Mr. Will E. White and they have opened an employment, real estate and brokerage office in room 5, Midland block. The title of the new firm is Price and White. Mr. Price is well known among the brokers of this city and is a member of the Colorado Springs Board of Trade and Mining Exchange. Mr. White has had several years experience in the employment business, having been engaged in it in St. Louis and Terre Haute, Ind.

A new district has been opened up joining Sheep mountain, about eight miles south of Victor, called Mill Sap camp, which is making a good showing with actual development. About 200 prospectors, says the Denver Republican, are already in the district, and this number is being added to daily. The country abounds in leads and most of the common rocks are granite, trachyte and phonolite. The New Orleans and Three Links, two claims owned by Messrs. Miller and Carney, are showing up splendidly and returns on assays range from $6 to $29 per ton. Mr. Ousler, a wealthy banker of Jackson county, Kan., has become interested in the camp. He has 15 claims and is working them with eight men. A Pueblo company is also interested in the new locality. The Last Chance Mining company, a Colorado Springs corporation, has located a group of 15 claims and will employ a large force of men at once for the purpose of doing patent work. W. C. Clark of Victor, an old-time prospector, has 20 claims there, and is showing some excellent specimens of ore that assay from $4 to $20. Mr. Clark's property is an extension of the Carney claim, and shows identically the same mineral. Wessel and Edwards, owners of some good ground, have sold a number of their claims and a stock company has been formed to work them.

Early this morning about 100 men started out for a race to the foot of Pike's Peak and the territory released. Stakes had been written in advance and each man carried an armload of them. About 10,000 acres or 1000 claims of 10 acres each were located. One sprinter broke the record by setting 20 stakes. The territory released is not recognized as of any great value, though the prospectors who have been waiting for it to be opened feel confident they can find mines within it. (Exchange.

Marshall McClure, publisher of the Gillett Forum, is arranging to change his publication from a weekly to a daily, and expects to get out the first issue under the new form about the first of March. A new paper is also to be founded in a short time.

The resident correspondent of the United Press was wired last night to send an article about the Little May company. This company is being extensively advertised in the eastern papers and many inquiries are being made about it. Grant Brothers of New York, the advertisers, are offering the stock at 35 cents per share which is considered much too high. It is quite probable that the correspondent's article will not be favorable towards Messrs. Grant.

The Cardinal, located on the far extension of Gold hill, near Mound City, is making a very good showing. It is being worked by a new company and the shaft has been put down to a depth of 133 feet.

Mining properties bought for syndicates and individuals; management of properties a specialty.

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Chicago Live Stock.

Union Stockyards, Ills., Feb. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 200. Prices, unchanged.

Hogs—Receipts, 11500. Heavy packing and shipping lots, $3.95@4.20; common to choice mixed, $4.00@4.25; choice assorted, $4.15@4.27½; light, $3.95@4.20.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000. Inferior to choice, $2.50@3.70; lambs, $3.25@4.65.

A Matter of Make Up.

Actor Sir, might I ask you for an advance of 20 pfennigs?

Manager What do you want the money for?

Actor I am playing the King today, and the conscious possession of a sum of money adds greatly to the sense of one's importance. Fliegende Blatter.

His Sentiments.

From the door of the chapel of the Temperance Band floated the strains of the song, "Water, Pure Water, For Me."

"Them's my sentiments," commented Perry Patettic, as he passed. "But as long as water has all of these hero germs and bakilleses in it, I'll stick to the old booze." Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Season's Depression.

"This weather is very trying for everybody," said the physician.

"Yes," replied Mr. Meekton. "I don't see how my wife is going to bear up under it. When the sun doesn't shine, it gives her the blues, and when it does, she says it's fading the carpet." Washington Star.

He Particularized.

"Death levels all," remarked Mrs. Trivvet solemnly.

"That is very true," replied Mr. Trivvet. "Whatever may be the case in life, after death there is no more articulation in a woman's skeleton than in a man's." New York World.

G. O. Taylor Whiskies relieve throat and lung troubles

The country is just opening up and there promises to be a rush there this summer.

Get a Good Corner Lot.

Notice of Dividend.

At a meeting of the board of directors, held at the company's branch office, in the city of Cripple Creek, Colorado, on the 17th day of February, 1896, a dividend of one (.01) cent per share was declared on the capital stock of the C. O. D. Gold Mining company, out of the proceeds of the sale of a part of the "Vindicator" and "C. O. D. No. 2" lode mining claims, belonging to the company. Dividend will be paid on the 2d day of March, 1896, at the company's branch office in Cripple Creek, Colorado, where all stock should be sent for transfer. P. O. Box 753.

Transfer books will be closed on February 26th, 1896, and opened on March 3rd, 1896.

(Attest.) P. E. C. BURKE, Pres't.
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THE GAZETTE.

DAILY WEATHER RECORD.

The following meteorological report is furnished by the Colorado College Weather Bureau Observations recorded in local time:

Feb 21, 6 p m., to Feb. 22, 6 p m.	
Temperature at 6 a m.	31
Temperature at 12 m.	51
Temperature at 6 p m.	47
Maximum temperature	53
Minimum temperature	30
Mean temperature	43
Max. barometric pressure, inches	24 02
Min barometric pressure, inches	23 88
Mean velocity of wind, per hour	8
Max velocity of wind per hour	20
Relative humidity at 6 a m.	61
Relative humidity at 12 m.	16
Relative humidity at 6 p m.	21
Mean relative humidity	33
Mean dew point	14
Precipitation in inches	0

Weather Indications.

Washington, Feb. 22—For Sunday—Fair, cooler in southern portion, northerly winds.

Mr Leslie M. Thayer was down yesterday from Victor, where he now making his home.

A chapter of the national order of the Silver Key has recently been organized in this city.

The music at the men's mass meeting at the Coliseum this afternoon will be led by a full orchestra.

Mrs W A Lloyd's wheel was stolen Friday evening. It is a Victoria, No. 7751, of the 1895 model.

Mr Hugh Tucker, engineer at the Ruby mine at Cripple Creek, is down from camp for a day or two.

The Monday Progress club will meet with Mrs E C Bale, 321 South Wahsatch avenue, Feb 24 at 2 30 p m.

Messrs. J W. Monteith, Frank O Wood and S S Chauncey were in Denver yesterday representing the Cheyenne club at the golf tournament.

A horse belonging to Mr Thomas Wilkins ran away yesterday afternoon and young Edward Shafer the stable boy was quite seriously hurt.

Mr Henry M Blackmer and Mr Henry McAllister Jr were guests at the banquet of the Denver Bar association in Denver last Thursday evening.

All A O U W. members are requested to be present to-morrow night at the meeting of Badito lodge as there will be something of interest to all.

Mr and Mrs Charles C Harrison of 18 West Kiowa street, have leased the Sanford house at No 5 Boulder Crescent, and will soon take possession.

China Jim leaves to-morrow for San Francisco where he will lay in a fine line of novelties to suply the tourists. Jim says that there will be a big crowd here this summer.

Stated session of Ramona Chapter No 9, O E S, Monday evening at 7 30 o'clock. A musical and literary programme will be rendered. Visitors of the order are heartily welcome.

The Austrian Minister and wife left yesterday in their private car for the West. They are the guests of the D & R G road during their tour in Colorado and are receiving every attention.

A Denver bicyclist was on the streets yesterday riding a Columbia wheel with a gear of 116, and with cranks 8 inches long. He rode from Denver on it and said that he did not have to climb many hills on foot.

The Choral Club held a very successful rehearsal at the High School auditorium last evening and the indications are that an unusually enjoyable concert will be given next Tuesday evening.

Major Hilton, associate evangelist and Grant E Tullar will speak and sing by appointment of the committee on general evangelistic work, at the Second Presbyterian Church Seventh street and Washington avenue, at this morning's service.

Prof H H. Langton, the librarian of Colorado College, is to deliver the next lecture in the University Extension course at the High School. His subject will be "Dante," and the lecture will be given on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

At the regular gospel meeting held in the W. C. T. U. home at 4 o'clock this afternoon, the subject for discussion and prayer will be, "The Difficulties to be Met in the Lives of Self-Supporting Women." All young women are especially invited.

Captain W A. Davis of the Uniform rank K. of P., states that Colonel Keller will be here to-morrow evening to install the officers of Pike's Peak division. All members are ordered to report at the armory at 7 o'clock to go to the depot to meet him, arrayed in full uniform. He will come on the Rock Island train.

"The Colorado Road Racers" is the name of a new bicycle club recently organized in this city. The club is composed of young men between the ages of 17 and 21. Robert Eppitsen is the captain and Harry Hughes the secretary. They will make a run to Fountain Sunday.

All those attending the Choral Society's concert on Tuesday evening are requested to come in good time, because as is usual with such concerts in the East, no seats will be shown during the performance of any number so that the artistic effect may not be spoilt. It is also suggested that as far as convenient ladies come without their hats. Doors open at 7.30, concert begins at 8 o clock.

The Arapahoe County Medical association has invited Professors Stiles and Cajori to demonstrate before the association the new photography by the X rays. The invitation has been accepted and the professors will go to Denver on Tuesday, taking with them the complete apparatus and the photographs already obtained. Medical men are much interested in the discovery and its practical application in surgical cases.

The pupils of Mrs Francis G. Salmon gave a musical recital at her home 125 North Weber street at 3:30 yesterday afternoon, that was very pleasing and which showed the excellent instruction they have had. Among those who took part were Mabel Stark, Marietta Thedinga, Nellie Harrison, Jessie Morse, Pearl Cummings, Kate Wilbur, Dorothy Smith, Maude Cummings, Lillian Cobb, Miss Hebley and Mrs D. W. Quereau.

The pupils of the Washington school did very well with their concert the past week. Their receipts were $129 25 and their expenses were $16, leaving a balance of $113 . The teachers desire to thank all of those who helped to make their concert a success especially Miss Alice Holcomb, instructor of physical culture, who gave much time to the work and Prof P M Pack, supervisor of music.

At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Hassell-Talcott Foundry and Iron company it was decided to change the name of that corporation to The Hassell Iron Works company, Mr. A R Talcott having disposed of his interest in the company. They continue their business at the same location, 18-24 West Huerfano street, and are now having plans drawn for their new foundry building, which will be located this time in Colorado City, instead of at Colorado City, where the former one was destroyed by fire about a month ago.

The Pioneers.

Next Wednesday evening the Pioneers of El Paso county are to have a grand reunion and banquet at Cripple Creek. There are about twenty of the pioneers at camp and they have arranged to entertain their friends in this manner. It will certainly be a most interesting occasion. In 1859-60 the news went through the east that gold had been discovered at Pike's Peak and there began a rush to this country, similar to that into California ten years before. They failed to find gold in quantities such as they hoped and in time the boom died out. There were many who remained and they are the pioneers who have built Colorado. Had those men gone into Cripple Creek and opened up the Independence or the Portland, how different would the history of the State have been. Quite a good many tickets have been sold here and many are going up. County Commissioner Parker is one of the committee in charge and those who want fuller information can see him about it. The banquet will be given in Masonic hall in Cripple Creek.

W F Hunt has sold to A F Bell the frame residence No 526 West Pike's Peak avenue, for $2 000.

Safety and Profit.

A subscribed capital of $180 000. Money loaned only on improved real estate. Paying regular dividends to its members. Why not deposit with the Assurance Savings and Loan association, 103 East Kiowa?

Billy Maher's

Place, 1647 Curtis street, Denver, is headquarters for Colorado Springs gentlemen when visiting Denver. Mr Maher requests his friends to have their mail addressed in his care. If a convenient place is desired. Special attention paid visitors.

Art Needlework Exhibit.

At The Antlers, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week
MISS M A BROOKE

New invoice of those Downaline Comforts cheap at Lennox furniture store.

Why pay high hotel rates when you can secure superior accommodations at Manitou? The Cliff House is open and offers special inducements.

W F McKeehan will sell all this week
Fresh Eggs, per dozen 12½
Russell Creamery Butter, per lb 20
Plenty of Fresh Oysters and fresh fish for the Lenten season.

The May Clothing company are very jubilant over their sales of the week. Never in the history of this store have they felt so much the benefit of the special sales they have offered from time to time, and the people of Colorado Springs and vicinity only miss a rare chance when they do not take advantage of the great offers. Next Monday, for one week they will make their last special sale of fall and winter goods, and will place on sale 250 all-wool suits for $7 50. Also a $2 00 fur hat for $1 00 in this sale. See advertisement.

This will be Madam Tully's last week so every one who needs one more of her goods should call and get them at reduced prices.

Lowe's for 'pound' papers.

Try the new Antlers cigars for sale by all first-class dealers.

Lowe's for fine stationery.

Dr W L Bartlett, dentist, 19 East Kiowa, opposite Woman's Exchange.

Golf and Tennis.

We have a full line of imported Forgan golf clubs and Wright & Ditson's '96 tennis rackets and balls.
C G. & H STRANG
27 North Tejon street.

Art Needlework Exhibit.

At The Antlers, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week
MISS M A BROOKE

Special to the Ladies.

Madam Tully will all this week give steam facial treatment at half price, in order to give all an opportunity to try this most wonderful treatment. The Madam will also reduce all her goods for this week. Parlors at THE ANTLERS.

Art Needlework Exhibit.

At The Antlers, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week
MISS M A BROOKE

Madame Tully's last week.

Send your orders to headquarters for Canon City coal at cut prices. Telephone 91, Opera House Block.
JOHNSON & CURTIS

The new Antlers cigar is made of the best Cuban Havana. Try one. For sale at all first-class dealers.

Huyler's Bon Bons.

Just received a shipment of Huyler's famous bon-bons and mixed chocolate in pound and half pound boxes.
C. G & H STRANG,
27 North Tejon street.

Lowe's for typewriter supplies.

The Antlers is the best cigar, made in three sizes, 2 for 25c, 10c straight, and 3 for 25c. For sale at all first-class dealers.

Miss Rich, hairdresser, manicuring, chiropodist work and facial treatment. Massage at home a specialty. 101 East Bijou.

Free Lessons

In art needle work this week, to those purchasing stamped goods and silks at
MRS CRAPSEY'S
110 North Weber Street.

Have you tried the new Antlers cigars? They are a high grade production and a very pleasant smoke. Manufactured by Schiel Bros., and for sale by all first-class dealers.

Art Needlework Exhibit.

At The Antlers Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week
MISS M A BROOKE.

Through tickets to all points East at lowest rates, as well as to Europe via all principal steamship lines, at Rock Island city ticket office, 12 Pike's Peak avenue.

Steam facial steaming at Madame Tully's parlors all this week.

DIED.

THOMPSON—At Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. —, Charles N Thompson, aged 30 years. Interment at Lacon, Ill.

Mr. Thompson was a member of the well known banking firm of John S Thompson & Sons of Lacon, Ill. He came to Colorado Springs two years ago on account of declining health. During his short residence here he made many friends who will regret to learn of his death. He was ever courteous in manner and kind of heart. In his death the city has lost a good and upright citizen. Mr. Thompson went south for the winter in quest of a milder climate. He has been in Phoenix, Ariz., since last November. His remains will be taken directly to his old home in Lacon, Ill., for burial.

M'CLAIN—In this city on Feb. 21 1896, Joseph McLain, aged 38 years. Funeral services will be held from the A. M. E. church this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Graduate Optician.
ASHBY, the jeweler, has his ... the holidays ...
ASHBY'S, Opposite Post Office

Awarded
Highest Honors World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

We are Headquarters
For Flickinger's
Extra
Dessert
Table
Fruits.
Without question the choicest fruits packed.
W. N. BURGESS.

Sponges
Are curious animals, anyway. Suppose its the way they are breed and the climate they live in. If they come from near Florida they are cheap but don't wear well; if from the Mediterranean, you can count on them as being just the thing

For the Bath.
We received a large shipment a few days ago and are selling them at very close prices. Step in and see what a large sponge they can give you for 50 cents.

Baker & Co.
NO. 8 S. TEJON ST.

PROPOSED HOTEL
To Rent
IN COLORADO SPRINGS.
Plans are being prepared for a
48-Room, 3-story Brick Hotel
to be erected at the
Southwest Corner of Huerfano Street and Nevada Ave.
on which a three or five years lease will be given. Four store rooms will also be rented under one year leases in the building. Parties desiring to submit offers and inspect plans of building may call on
W. F. Douglas,
ARCHITECT
Room 45, Hagerman Blk.

We have just received a large stock of
Suckers...
All kinds of rubber nipple brushes, bottles and all supplies for the baby. Our prices are the lowest that good goods can be sold for.
Grebe & Taggart,
Prescription Druggists,
130 N. TEJON ST.

130 ... Pikes Peak Ave

Calisthenics and Dancing.
Mrs. Whitbeck has a class in light calisthenics and exercises in dancing, to assist her pupils in becoming graceful and easy in their movements. The class meets each Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Call or address 23 Pike's Peak ave.

J. D. G. CRAMPTON,
COAL & WOOD.

Our Ladies' Shirt Waists
WILL BE HERE
Thursday, February 27th.
The Dunlap Sailor Hats
Saturday, Feb. 29th.
C. E. ... Co.
Hatters and Outfitters.
Next to First National Bank.

For Pure Home-made Lard go to
Sincy & Herman,
(Successors to Stark & Siney.)
Also all best cuts of Eastern Corn fed Beef, Pork and Mutton,
FISH, GAME & POULTRY.
Ranch Eggs, Creamery Butter and Green Vegetables
We handle only the best of everything.
CITY MARKET,
14 South Tejon St. Telephone 67.

Union Ice and Coal Co
Are ever to the front and will meet all cut prices in coal. Do not buy inferior grades. Until further notice we will sell
Old Cañon City Lump at....... $4 25 per ton
" " Nut at....... 3.75 "
Maitland Lump at....... 4 00 "
" Nut at....... 3 50 "
McFerran Lump at....... 3 00 "
" Mine Run at....... 2.25 "
Yours for clean coal and full weights,
Union Ice & Coal Co.

You can usually find a room at
The Alta Vista
You will always find a
...First-class Table...
And rates about the same as at first-class boarding houses with hotel advantages.
Day Rates $2 50 & $3.00
H. HOYT STEVENS,
Proprietor.

Canon Lump, - - - $4 25
Canon Nut, - - - 3.75
Rouse Lump, - - - 4 00
Rouse Nut, - - - 3 50
Wm. Lennox,
Telephone 89. 106 E. Pike's Peak.

...FOR...
Fine China and Japanese Goods
CALL ON CHINA JIM,
21 ... Pike's Peak Ave.

The Every Day Prices of the
Three Rule Grocery Co.
Choice Mackerel, each ... $ 15
Merit Creamery Butter ... .25
11 lbs. Rolled Oats ... .25
Early Rising and Pride of Colorado, per 100 lbs. ... 1 95
Plymouth Rock Gelatine (pink) ... .15
Choice Pickles, per gallon ... .35
18 lbs Granulated Sugar ... 1.00
Full Cream Cheese, per lb ... .15
3 lbs. Salt Lake Peaches ... .25
3 lbs Salt Lake Pitted Plums ... .25
3 lbs Salt Lake Dried Apples ... .25
5 lbs 4 Crown Raisins ... .25
5 lbs Pop Corn ... .25
We have a few Navy Beans that we can sell at 16 lbs for ... .25
Choice California Navel Oranges, per dozen ... .20
Choice Lemons, per dozen ... .25
2 lbs. M and J Coffee ... 1 00
Gallon Pie Apricots and Peaches ... .30
Gallon Pie Plums ... .28
4 lbs Choice Rice ... .25
4 lb Package Golddust ... .20
3 lb Package Currants ... .25
Shredded Codfish ... .10
3 Packages Pancake Flour ... .25
3 cans Choice Sweet Corn ... .30
3 cans Choice Tomatoes ... .25
3 lb. pail Cottolene ... .30
5 lb pail Cottolene ... .50
10 lb pail Cottolene ... .90
5 large packages Toilet Paper ... .25
Ralston Health Flour, per 25 lb sack ... .80
Ralston Health Crackers, per lb ... .15
Ralston Breakfast Food, 2 pkgs ... .25
3 packages Mince Meat ... .25
All kinds of Elk brands table fruit 2 for ... .25
8 lbs. Choice Apples ... .25
8 lbs. Mexican Beans ... .25
1 gallon can Pure Maple ... 1 15
Half gallon can Pure Maple ... .60
We also handle gasoline, vegetables, all goods pertaining to a grocery store and fresh meats a specialty.
GRAVES & ASHTON,
123-125 East Huerfano Street.

H. WEBER.
THE LEADING CYCLE HOUSE
119 EAST PIKES PEAK

NORTH END
Boarding Stables
... Veranda, bet. Cascade & Tejon.
Boarding Commission and Sale Stables.
Horses Bought and Sold on Commission.
McGINNIS & JOHNSON.

We will open Monday Morning a lot of fancy Silks and Black Brocades. An immense assortment of Foreign and Domestic Wash Goods.
New Carpets, Rugs, Mattings and Linoleums::::::
GIDDINGS BROTHERS.
21 SOUTH TEJON STREET.

N. O. JOHNSON & SONS
Early Buyers....
will be pleased to know that we have JUST RECEIVED our first consignment of
Spring Silks, Dress Goods, Capes and Jackets
Included in this lot are the latest products in English, German and French looms. In silks we might mention elegant HIGH ART NOVELTIES in Chameleon, Dresden, or Persian effects. These are found only in ONE PATTERN LENGTHS (6 yds.) and cannot be duplicated. Many of the woolens are also in dress lengths and confined exclusively to us.
We invite your inspection.
N. O. JOHNSON & SONS

THE WILBUR DRY GOODS COMPANY
22 SOUTH TEJON ST.
Just Received a full line of Shirt Waists. Prices from 60 cents to $6.00
THE WILBUR DRY GOODS COMPANY,
22 SOUTH TEJON STREET.

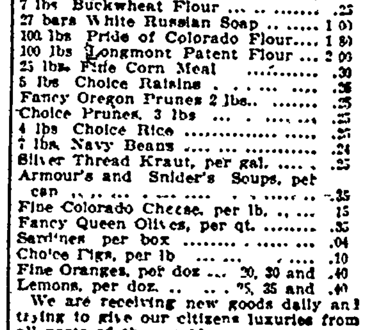
CHAS. P. BENNETT. LAURENCE L. CHAPLIN.
FOR SALE
Business Property.
Excellent Location.
Choice Residence Property. Pays 11 per cent
South Corner for Improvement very cheap.
BENNETT & CHAPLIN
No. 5 Pike's Peak Ave.
NOTARY PUBLIC

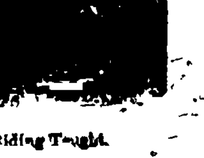
Round Oven...
Steel ranges are something new in this city. They are the best made, will burn less coal and do better work than any other make. Come in and see one.
110 S. Tejon St. JOHN T. CLOUGH.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!
$100 to $50,000 to Loan on Good Security.
PARSONS & GANDY,
Investment Brokers.
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AND MINING EXCHANGE.
114 East Pike's Peak Avenue

Palace Grocery.
Don't think because our store and stock is the finest in the city that our prices are high.
TO-DAY
Fresh California Strawberries.
Florida Tomatoes.
Michigan Baldwins, Greenings, per barrel ... $3 75
and we have only 50 barrels left
Fancy Bell-Flower Apples, per box 1 40
100 lbs Divide Potatoes ... .60
10 lbs. Rolled Oats ... .25
3 cans Good Quality Corn ... .25
3 cans Good Quality Tomatoes ... .25
3 cans Good Quality Peas ... .25
3 cans Good Quality String Beans ... .25
3 cans Good Quality Succotash ... .25
3 cans Good Quality Lima Beans ... .25
Gal Apricots Peaches, Pears and Plums per can ... .35
Gal New York Apples ... .25
Gal Tomatoes ... .25
California Table Fruit, per can ... .15
Cream of Maize, 3 lbs ... .25
Fine Comb Honey, per frame ... .13
10-lb pail Hammond's Pure Lard ... .90
Fowler's Medium Hams, per lb ... 10½
Fowler's Breakfast Bacon, per lb ... 10½
Hammond's Pickle Pork, per lb. ... 11
Butter—Rock Springs Creamery, per lb ... .25
Our Best Mocha and Java, per lb. ... .40
Crushed Mocha and Java, per lb ... 15
Arbuckle and Lion Coffee, two packages ... .45
Maple Syrup, gal. can ... 1 00
Maple Syrup, ½ gal can ... .50
7 lbs Buckwheat Flour ... .25
27 bars White Russian Soap ... 1 00
100 lbs Pride of Colorado Flour ... 1 80
100 lbs Longmont Patent Flour ... 2 00
25 lbs. Fine Corn Meal ... .30
5 lbs Choice Raisins ... .25
Fancy Oregon Prunes 2 lbs ... .25
Choice Prunes, 3 lbs ... .25
4 lbs Choice Rice ... .25
7 lbs Navy Beans ... .25
Silver Thread Kraut, per gal. ... .25
Armour's and Snider's Soups, per can ... .35
Fine Colorado Cheese, per lb. ... 15
Fancy Queen Olives, per qt. ... .35
Sardines per box ... .04
Choice Figs, per lb ... .10
Fine Oranges, per doz ... 20, 30 and .40
Lemons, per doz. ... 25, 35 and .40
We are receiving new goods daily and trying to give our citizens luxuries from all parts of the world.
Palace Grocery,
Opera House Blk. Phone 227.

A farm near Fort Collins to trade for Colo. Springs Property. Two Clear Properties and some cash to to trade for residence Property north. A SNAP on N. Nevada ave
Vacant lot at low price
J. P. CURTIS & CO.
Room 33, ... Block

SPECIALTY MADE OF
Clipping Horses.

All Styles of Riding Taught.
Saddle Horses ... reliable Horses for Ladies and Children
The BEST BOARDING STABLE IN THE CITY.
CHAS. T. WALKER
Teleph. No 100.

The finest Copying Presses made.
Simplicity. Cloth baths.
TYPE WRITERS

And Supplies of all
104 Pike's Peak ave. N. S. C ...

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.

NUMBER 5550. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1896.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE MAY CLOTHING COMPANY

Is ever ready with BARGAINS for the people of Colorado Springs and vicinity. Those who do not take advantage of

Their Special Sales miss the chance they only get at The May.

A Grand Array of Attractions and New Spring Goods Will Soon Arrive.

For this Week, 250 Suits, strictly all wool Cassimere, Scotch, Unfinished Worsteds and Cheviots, go for $7.50.

A full stock of Fur Hats worth $2.00, go in this sale for

ONE DOLLAR.

The New Spring Celebrated Agency Hopkins Hat.

THE MAY CLOTHING COMPANY,

One Price and That in Plain Figures.

No. 20 SOUTH TEJON ST, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

DR. NANSEN'S CHANCES

Little Hope of the Success of the Explorer.

VIEWS OF EXPLORERS AND OTHERS

Great Interest Still Shown In the Intrepid Voyager In Washington—Views of Melville, Greely and Others Talk of a Relief Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2[illegible]. [Special.]—Though there is no confirmation of the report that Dr. Nansen has reached the north pole and is now on his way home, great interest in the news is still shown among scientific men and travelers in this city. Neither General Greely, Commander Melville nor any other experienced arctic men believe Nansen has reached the pole. In fact, if he has returned to the coast of Siberia, as reported, the probabilities are his expedition has resulted in another addition to the long list of failures of efforts to fathom the secrets of the icy north. If Nansen has returned to Siberia, the probabilities are his stanch little ship, the Fram, has been wrecked in the ice, probably not far from the coast, and certainly nowhere near the pole itself. It would not surprise arctic experts here if Nansen had advanced no nearer the pole than the eightieth parallel of north latitude, which is not so far as a dozen other expeditions have progressed. It must be borne in mind, however, that all these opinions are merely the speculations of such men as Greely and Melville, who are familiar with the conditions by which Dr. Nansen was surrounded.

Some Possibilities.

The Fram plunged into the polar ice three years ago next June off the coast of Siberia, in about the seventy-fifth parallel of latitude. Dr. Nansen has been out two whole winters, two whole summers and part of this winter. From the point at which he found the ice northward there is in summer nothing but masses of ice, more or less broken, and drifting to and fro, according to the winds and currents. In winter, which means from the middle of October to April, the Fram would be frozen solidly in. It is highly improbable that in the two summers the ship drifted or was able to force her way more than 200 or 300 miles northward. That would carry her, say, to the eightieth parallel, still leaving 700 statute miles to the pole.

If Dr. Nansen has returned to Siberia his whole scheme has been a failure. He believed he could drift through the great polar basin with the current, coming out between Spitzbergen and Greenland. It was upon this current that he placed all his hopes of success. Arctic men in Washington do not place much confidence in the current theory. While there may be a little movement of the sea in that direction across the polar basin, it would be contrary to all experience in other parts of the Arctic ocean if it were to prove strong enough to carry a ship through in three or four years. If indeed Dr. Nansen has returned to Siberia, it means either that the current theory has failed or that the Fram has been destroyed in the ice. In either case it is possible the intrepid explorer and his crew have abandoned all effects but those absolutely essential to their existence and made for the land, just as the unfortunate Lockwood and the luckier Melville and their companions left the spot where the Jeannette sank and started for the delta of the Lena.

On the Polar Pack.

Dr. Nansen was well equipped for traveling over the ice. He had small, light boats built for that purpose and had with him condensed foods and other commissary articles appropriate for sledging. He took out dogs also, but dogs are of no use except on smooth ice, and Dr. Nansen is likely to find very little smooth ice on the polar pack. Nansen had with him hardy Norwegians like himself, who are the best arctic travelers, but at best their rate of progress over the rough, broken ice must be very slow. The writer, who has had a little experience in arctic work, has always believed Dr. Nansen and most of his party would return to civilization without their ship and probably without having approached very near the pole. Arctic navigation and travel are largely matters of circumstance, varying with seasons, but all the probabilities are Dr. Nansen has not penetrated the ice zone so far that he and his men could not work their way out.

Melville, Greely and others do not believe the report that Nansen has reached the coast of Siberia. Rumors concerning arctic expeditions are started in the most inexplicable manner. They usually come from remote quarters of the earth and gain in sensationalism as they approach civilization. Similar rumors concerning Nansen have been afloat before, and every expedition has had the same experience. It is possible that Nansen made his way back to the Siberian coast last fall before the winter set in, and that he landed remote from any settlement, and during the winter has made his way as best he could along the coast to one of the Russian outposts. But in that case it is strange that a message from Nansen himself was not carried by the same agency which brought in the alleged news of his return. Those who wish Dr. Nansen success in his brave adventure will hope he has not returned to Siberia, while those who are more anxious for his safety will pray there shall be found some foundation for these rumors.

A Brave Spirit.

If Nansen has not returned to Siberia, where is he? The opinion of the experts on this point is that he must now be somewhere in the Arctic sea north of the Lena delta, with his ship fast in the ice and himself carefully considering the question whether he shall use the next summer for going farther north or for returning home with his small boats and sledges. His decision will doubtless depend upon the health of his men, the condition of his vessel and the northing thus far attained. If he has reached the eighty-fifth parallel and his men are reasonably well, Dr. Nansen is too brave a spirit to [illegible]. The farther he goes the less probability that he will ever return. If he is now beyond the eighty-fifth parallel, the best opinion is that his chances of escape are not as good as 20 in 100.

There has been talk of sending out a relief expedition in search of Nansen. It could do no good. The relief party would soon be in the same trouble Nansen is in. If he cannot save himself, nothing can save him. Unless Dr. Nansen's well known zeal and indomitable will lead him to going too far when the chances are against him, I believe he will yet reappear in civilization, probably without the pole, but doubtless with valuable additions to the world's store of knowledge of that mysterious region.

WALTER WELLMAN.

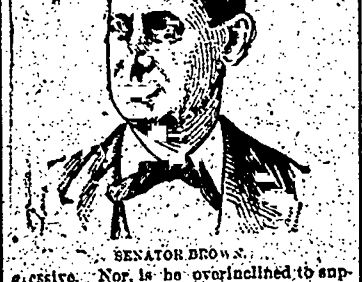
THE NEW SENATORS.

HOW THEY TRAMPLE ON TIME HONORED TRADITIONS.

The Iconoclastic Tillman Interviewed—Senator Marion Butler and His Many Speeches—New Members From Utah and Minnesota.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17. Pitchfork Ben, as they fondly call the South Carolina iconoclast since his indulgence in the stercoraceous simile, though he would greatly prefer his first nickname of Bucolic Ben, is singularly mild and pleasant in social intercourse. Between his public speeches and his private talks there is quite as great a contrast as between the author of a red-hot novel as pictured in the reader's imagination and the author as known to his friends. And the senator was meant by nature for a handsome man. There is such an attractive gleam of social humor in his brownish hazel eye as to make one mourn its absent fellow, and his tone is mild, semipathetic indeed, rather than ag-



SENATOR BROWN.

gressive. Nor is he overinclined to support his bucolic character by denying himself any of the good things of life, his quarters at 1014 Massachusetts avenue, N. W., being in the fashionable section and in general style quite up to the senatorial standard. His weariness was so apparent when I called on him that I began an apology, but he insisted that talking rested him and straightway began the medicine with great fluency.

Senator Tillman Interviewed.

"Well, if you could see my mail," said he, "you wouldn't wonder. I can't get over the country idea that one ought to answer personal letters, but I see today that I must surrender. Why, my stenographer couldn't half do it. Now that [illegible] couldn't even dictate answers. The tone of the letters I receive would astonish you. They come from business men of the highest standard, bankers, merchants, lawyers, farmers, and the burden of them all is, 'Thank God, somebody has made a beginning at blurting out the truth!' There has been too much mum business. I doubt if there ever was a man in public life so generally and thoroughly detested as Grover Cleveland is just now. And a funny feature of it is that many who denounce him still hold to a belief in his honesty. In fact, the people seem to think that Cleveland is honest, just as—well, as you might say they thought Andy Johnson [illegible]. The trouble is he is so bigoted in the wrong direction that his supposed honesty does more harm than another man's rascality would. From the start until now he has done exactly as Wall street told him to. There are those learned senators talking about foreign affairs and actually believing that they are deciding the matter, but the whole question of peace or war will be decided by Wall street.

"But to your main question. You must first take notice that when you last traveled in South Carolina we were in the trough of the sea, so to speak, in the depth of the reaction which followed the overthrow of carpetbag rule. You know how that is in politics—shove the thing too far one way and it will next go too far t'other way. Well, the machine got everything in its power, and the situation was so bad that we couldn't stand it any longer. Every fellow began the fight about his own particular grievance, but it was an all round fight to restore power to the people. Now you may call it Tillmanism and anti-Tillman, as they do down there, or reform and conservative, or farmer against old aristocrat, or whatever you please—names don't help or hurt me—but in effect it's the same old fight which has been going on ever since history began and always will, I reckon. Power slips from the many to the few. The machine rules, and then the people have to fight to get back their rightful power.

"I went square at it every white man to have a voice in conventions and no courthouse clique. It is an interesting fact that there has been with us no formal division of the party. We are all Democrats. My first speech in that campaign was on the agricultural college, that the farmers should have their own separate institution. I hold that men should be educated to get a living and not to go into professions that are already overcrowded. Of course the fight over the educational question soon drew on a general fight over all other questions, including railroad taxes and many other steals. The federal courts were invoked, and some of our sheriffs were put in jail, but we beat them at last and collected the tax, and the people have the benefit of it. We got the Agricultural and Mechanical college at John C. Calhoun's old home and the Winthrop Normal and Industrial College For Women at Rock Hill, and now we have the dispensary liquor law, and we are going to get several other good things. You must remember that our fight is extremely practical—no waste of sentiment. We save the farmers money and give every man a voice in the government."

"But what about the negroes? Are they making progress?"

"Well, the negro is a transplanted child, a child of the tropics, and not to be understood in a hurry. You must live among negroes a long time, and even then you will misunderstand them. But I don't believe there is a man in the state who could get [illegible] though I took ground openly for disfranchising them. One other point I want you to take note of and watch its development in the future. I am not an oversuspicious man, I hope, but I know just how I would act if I were in Grover Cleveland's place. I would divert the people's minds from the money question. And I know it is his great anxiety to do so. Tariff wouldn't do it, and so he tried war. It overworked. Wall street caught it in the neck, and her agents [illegible] and it was stopped. Watch the thing closely and see how the president is casting off. 'He hesitates to follow the resolution of congress on the Armenian matter,' the papers say. Oh, does he? Well, he'll do more than hesitate. He'll advance backward.

"A little while ago nothing would do but we must regulate Great Britain and Venezuela, and then the fleet was made ready, and it was whispered about that we had an understanding with Russia and were to make a demonstration on the Turkish coast, but it's all over. This Venezuela commission will take a great deal of time and let the administration down easy. The people's minds have been diverted considerably, but Wall street didn't want war, and she don't want war talk, for the whole sum and substance of New York city's patriotism and judgment on great questions goes to the effect on stocks. Therefore we sha'n't have any war or any more war talk than can be helped while Cleveland is president. Mark it."

And the senator turned to his mail, of which there seemed about three bushels in sight.

Senator Butler's Speeches.

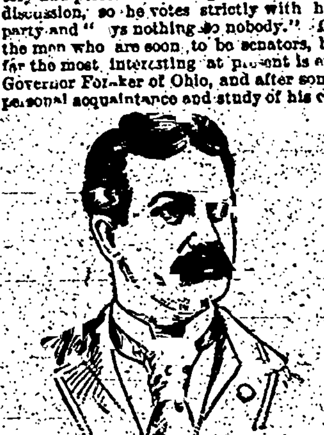
It cannot be denied that the anti-Cleveland sentiment is growing rapidly among Democratic congressmen. Others are not quite so outspoken as Mr. Tillman, but there is one even more reckless in bursting the senatorial tradition that new men should keep still. Hon. Marion Butler has already made seven speeches of considerable length. He is but 32 years old, and should he remain in the senate the average time of senators and keep up his present pace it has been calculated that it will cost the government an even $1,000,000 to print his speeches. Of himself he is quite reticent with newspaper men, but North Carolina men visiting here tell many interesting things about his family. They say that his mother was a very remarkable character, a woman of great intelligence and quite free spoken on public affairs; that she taught and encouraged her children from their infancy to express themselves with equal freedom; and that meal time in the Butler family was a sort of free parliament. And that was during the exciting period of reconstruction, too. His colleague, Mr. Pritchard, is inclined to observe the traditions of the senate, but in private conversation is very free spoken and is just now working like a beaver to preserve the alliance between Populists and Republicans in North Carolina, his plan being a division of the state offices and electoral vote.

There is also a great contrast, but in a different way, between the gentile and the Mormon senator from Utah. Senator Brown is smooth faced and fair, with the indications of an ardent and perhaps impulsive nature, while Senator Cannon, to a stranger at least, seems reserved and slightly saturnine and is so dark as to suggest nativity in a warmer clime than Utah's. It is the Manx blood probably. His father, who has been an eminent leader in the Mormon church for 40 years, is a native of the Isle of Man, and I have been told by other Manxmen in Utah that he was of the "black stock," supposed to be a remnant of the dark brown race who inhabited the British isles before the Celts came. Politically the two senators are in perfect accord. Under a Democratic administration there is no patronage to divide them, and both firmly believe that on protection to silver, lead and wool Utah is safely Republican—Ohio [illegible]

A Native Oregonian.

Another new senator who has made a slight break over senatorial tradition is Hon. Knute Nelson of Minnesota, who is the first Scandinavian to hold a seat in that body, though several, including himself, have held state in the boy [illegible] No stranger would know him to be a Norwegian, as he came to this country in early boyhood and looks and talks like a western Yankee. Still another senator who breaks the record in one interesting respect is Hon. George W. McBride of Oregon, the first native to represent the state in congress. On festive occasions he proudly wears a beautiful and costly pin, presented to him by an organization called the Native Sons of Oregon. It is a golden shield, crowned with a star, in the center of which is a diamond. Surrounding the shield is a delicate wreath of embossed gold.

The general smashing of old rules and traditions in this congress has excited the usual remarks of history, and it appears by no means a foregone conclusion that new senators ought to keep still for a few years. Hons. O. P. Morton of Indiana and Allen G. Thurman of Ohio stepped right to the front on entering the senate and took command in their respective parties as if that had been what they were sent there for. The peculiar circumstances of their time, however, were such that their respective parties needed just their sort of men. As to Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Fessenden and men of that rank, of course their greatness was recognized at the start. The new men who have observed the traditions pretty carefully are Senators Bacon of Georgia, Gear of Iowa, Carter of Montana, Elkins of West Virginia, Wetmore of Rhode Island and Chilton of Texas, while others have spoken occasionally, but not often, and the quietest man in the chamber, both in public and private, is Mr. Roach of North Dakota. His alleged history and personal standing are still under discussion, so he votes strictly with his party and "says nothing to nobody." Of the men who are soon to be senators, by far the most interesting at present is ex-Governor Foraker of Ohio, and after some personal acquaintance and study of his ca-



SENATOR CANNON.

reer I want to say somewhat emphatically that he is the worst misrepresented and probably worst misunderstood man in the United States. A singularly open hearted and free spoken soldier, he has somehow gained the reputation of being sly and secretive. The most open and daring of fighters, he is widely believed to be something of a whisperer or even treacherous. We see in many papers frequent hints that he is about to "knife" somebody. I should as soon have thought of accusing Horace Greeley of "knifing." I consider the false character made for Mr. Foraker a remarkable proof of the power of the misrepresentative press, and I wonder how long it will take him when he gets here to live down or fight down his evil reputation. Old senators tell me they have known a man to be here nearly a full term before even his colleagues discovered that he was not as he had been painted.

J. H. BEADLE.

A ROYAL FLUSH.

King Prempeh of Ashanti has adopted several civilized customs. His longing for progress has led him to take brandy and soda as a highly elevating beverage.

The queen of Sweden is one of the richest women in the world. Her brother owned the gambling tables of W[illegible], and from th[illegible] and that is how she inherited her wealth.

The queen of Portugal has just [illegible] the examinations qualifying her for practice as a physician. It is the first instance on record of a lady of sovereign rank winning for herself by [illegible] of diligent study the diploma of a doctor of [illegible].

The emperor of Austria is [illegible] of the most enthusiastic [illegible], and thinks nothing of starting upon an expedition in quest of game shortly after midnight, blazing away in the woods [illegible] all day and reaching the capital again within 24 hours.

The czar and czarina of Russia intend to pay a long visit this year to their relative at the court of Denmark, where they will be accompanied by the dowager empress. They will probably arrive in Copenhagen in August on the yacht Standart. The visit will last about two months.

THE CATHODE RAYS.

Sooner or later the cathode rays will be introduced in the poker game.—Washington Post.

The new photography which shows the bones, but not the flesh, may be of [illegible] to people learning to carve.—Philadelphia Record.

The cathode rays might be used to great advantage in photographing an alderman's bank account before and after his term of service.—Buffalo Commercial.

An inquiring woman writes in to ask what use it will be if the Roentgen lens can be applied to everyday articles worn by men.—Wichita Eagle.

The most interesting and perhaps valuable use to which the Roentgen light may be put has not yet been mentioned. By its aid it may be possible to see the machinery in the heads of some of the reformers and watch the wheels go round.—Baltimore Herald.

THE ROAD TO WEALTH.

Write daylight advertisements. The people like sunshine. It is the bright advertisement that gets attention.—Trade Magazine.

Have your advertisement well written, well displayed, diversified in style, frequently changed, and it will be about as interesting as the news matter or the editorial page.—W. A. Hungerford.

Successful advertisers do not advertise simply because trade is good and they have a little money to spare. Their rule is to advertise all the time and [illegible] their [illegible] figure.

Queen Margaret of Italy believes the game of billiards to be improving to the figure, which is somewhat inclined to stoutness, and she is fond of playing with her ladies to the billiard [illegible].

Grand Duchess Marie Valerie, the youngest daughter of Emperor Francis Joseph, has [illegible] a chance to have [illegible] upon the [illegible] of her father. It is [illegible]

LITERARY DEPARTMENT

GREAT BRITAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

A "History of the Foreign Policy of Great Britain," in a condensed and readable form, is a boon just now that is especially timely. Such a one Professor Montagu Burrows, of Oxford University, has written. The American publishers are the Putnams.

The first thing that impresses one, as he takes up the book, is its mechanical perfection as a specimen of modern bookmaking. The tasteful binding; the large, beautifully clear type; the thick, elegant paper, all appeal to the eye and the touch of the book-lover.

The book is worthy of its dress. No man can write a book covering the history of several centuries without having a firm grasp on the salient features of the history. In such a case, it is more important to know what to leave out than what to put in. Nothing that really bears on the main topic, and will help to make it stronger and clearer, ought to be left out; but nothing which does not bear upon that ought to be put in. The sense of proportion must be excellent; the mastery of a great mass of material must be easy, to enable any man successfully to present so great a subject as the foreign policy of Great Britain within the space afforded by 350 pages.

While we cannot class Professor Burrows with the great historians—his English is not good enough for that—we can say that in the essential requirements for his task he is not lacking. His book is interesting throughout; and the first requirement of every book which in any sense may be called literature is that it shall be readable; his mastery of his material is complete enough to enable him to grasp the broad features of his portrait, and give to his reader conclusions based on sufficient data, without wearying him with details; his sense of proportion is good; and his ideas of what the British foreign policy really has been and ought to be are those which have shaped the action of British statesmen, and determined the legislation of the British Parliament, for generations.

II.

British foreign policy began with the Norman conquest. Its first object was to render the island secure from invasion. This object was sought by the Norman and Angevin kings by holding on to their possessions on the continent, and trying to extend them whenever possible; and also by maintaining a fleet, which if it was ridiculously small and weak as compared with the fleets of to-day, was at least stronger and larger than the fleets of other nations.

The second period of British foreign policy began in the reign of Elizabeth. The English sovereign no longer having possessions on the continent, it was necessary to prevent any particular continental power from becoming too strong for the others; and so began the Balance of Power—which Professor Burrows always spells respectfully with capital letters.

This balance-of-power theory was suspended during the Stuart reigns, only to be taken up again with renewed determination by William III. He became the soul of the European coalition against the overmastering power of the Grand Monarch; and his policy was finally rewarded by success, and by the recognition of Great Britain as the holder of the balance.

The third great period begins with the French wars preceding the Revolution. By this time, the British empire of to-day, the empire on which the sun never sets was being founded. It became necessary to add a feature to the foreign policy, in addition to the absolute control of the Channel and the balance of European States, which had up to that time been its cardinal points. The addition was important: for it was nothing less than that British commerce must be protected, in every part of the world, and that such parts of the world as had been settled by British subjects must be considered and treated as a part of the British empire. From that time on, "ships, colonies and commerce" has been the war-cry of the Briton. To those things he owes his prestige and his prosperity, and for them he will sacrifice almost anything else which he holds dear.

III.

This is a very bald sketch of a policy which is set forth by Professor Burrows in some detail. The logic of England's position is easy to comprehend. The safety of Great Britain herself from invasion depends on the absolute control by her of the Channel; in order to that control she must see to it that the other side of the Channel is occupied by friends and not by foes; to do this, it is necessary that she should regulate the internal politics of the continent at least to the extent that is necessary always to secure those friends on the other side of the Channel. Again, England's prosperity, nay, her very existence depends upon her commerce; her commerce depends upon the maintenance of her merchant marine; the safety of her merchant marine depends upon her navy, which must always be strong enough to whip any other navy to which it is likely to be opposed; and the preservation of her commerce makes it necessary for her to keep in her own hands, as far as possible, the trade of all parts of the world, and to shut other nations, as far as possible, out of that trade.

This is a very frank, and we think a very fair, statement in brief of the foreign policy of Great Britain and of the reasons for it. From a purely British point of view, it seems to be a very good policy. We wish that every intelligent American might read this book, for we think some lessons might be gathered from it which would be good for this country.

IV.

There are a few particular points to which we desire to call attention; and the first of these is the way in which our author dwells on the absolute necessity to Great Britain of keeping the Channel, and of maintaining Holland and Belgium as friendly buffer States against the possible aggressions of Germany or France. On page 150, he says:

"The change of the allegiance of the Netherlands from Spain to Austria helped to knit the bonds between the inhabitants of the opposite coasts and the best possible proof of their political connection was afforded when the French revolution broke out. * * * Since the peace of Vienna the bonds have been still more closely interwoven; and to safeguard the independent position of both Holland and Belgium is one of the obligations which bind Great Britain to act as herself as the active auxiliary, North required, of any particular State or States on the continent."

One who appreciates the force of this will understand how much Lord Salisbury meant the other day in Parliament, when he said that the United States were naturally as much interested in Venezuela as the British are in Holland and Belgium.

Another point is the overmastering importance which the author assigns to sea-power. In this respect he goes fully as far as Captain Mahan, from whose work, by the way, he quotes often and admiringly.

England's greatness is due mainly to her power upon the sea and the retention of the virtual control of the ocean [illegible]

Prof. Burrows urges as the proper one for England now and always.

There are many particular points in the volume to which we should be glad to call attention; but the space at our disposal is limited; and we cannot go into the politics of the book at all. Interesting as such an excursion might be.

A word about the literary quality of the book, and we have done. Prof. Burrows has two of the best qualities of style: clearness and liveliness. He is tremendously interested in his topic himself, and [illegible] his enthusiasm is communicated to his reader; and he manages to make one understand what he means. Further than that, in commending his English, we do not know that one ought to go. In the niceties of rhetoric, he is a sinner, though not a very depraved one. He does not split his infinitives aggressively, but he does split his auxiliaries unnecessarily. He does not seem to have an idea of the periodic sentence, or indeed to try for the higher effects of style at all. While his style is clear, too, it has not the limpid, inevitable quality in its clearness which stamps the work of a master of the language. But he writes better, from a purely literary point of view, than Capt. Mahan—as indeed a Professor in Oxford University ought to write better than a captain. In closing, we cannot refrain from another word for the publishers. In the whole book we have run across only one typographical error—and that curiously enough is a glaring one—the spelling "Great Brtain," see page 70. The type and paper and binding are sumptuous, and it is a pleasure to examine such a specimen of the bookmaker's art.

REAL ESTATE LAW.

It is hardly within the purview of a literary department to discuss a law-book, except so far as regards its style of expression; so we shall not attempt, in noticing Mr. Henry William Webber's "History of a Colorado Real Estate Mortgage," just published by the Chain & Hardy Co., to do more than indicate to the reader what sort of a book it is. Its sub-title is "A Manual for Lawyers and Conveyancers." It is not intended, therefore, for the ordinary layman; it is not meant to be a substitute for lawyers, and enable every man to do his own real estate practice without legal advice. Such substitute books are generally not to be commended. In any matter that requires technical knowledge, and a trained mind and observation, it is better to employ an expert than to attempt to read up what to do for yourself. But as we have said, this book is one for lawyers, and, we should think they might find it a very useful little manual and digest of the real estate law of this State relating to that form of encumbrance known as mortgages or trust-deeds. It is conveniently arranged; the typography is good; there are copious references to the Colorado reports, there is a table of cases cited, and there is a very full and careful index.

MARCH MAGAZINES.

General Greely's article in the March Ladies' Home Journal upon "The Personal Side of Washington," will show that Washington was largely influenced by his environments, but also that he steadily tended toward the higher standards of the present age, especially as regards his habits and ideals. Of the first election in which he actively participated General Greely writes: "In his younger days Washington extended at his first election the usual post-election hospitality, which in those days consisted in the minimum amount of food with the maximum amount of spirits. We find him paying an account for such an entertainment for some 400 voters, where the account was 3 shillings for food and 37 for liquors. The capacity of the average drinker may, perhaps, be placed at three quarts at a sitting, as derived from this account, which covered one hogshead of punch, one barrel of punch, 40 gallons of punch, nine bowls of punch, 45 gallons of wine and 47 gallons of beer. Washington, who was not present, expressed his surprise at their moderation, and wrote his agent that he feared he had not been liberal enough, and expressed the hope that he had not neglected those who had voted in the opposition.

"His reflective mind and acute observation soon noted the ravages made by drink, and doubtless confirmed that personal moderation which never permitted him to run into excess of any kind. In the Provincial army, when general the general charges of drunkenness were made against the Virginia troops, there was no word against Washington personally. He had, moreover, thus early deplored it as a serious vice, forbade it by stringent orders, and applied a hundred lashes to every man found drunk. Still later he wrote that 'Gin-shops served to ruin the proprietor and those who make the most frequent application to them,' and in advising his nephew he adds, 'Refrain from drink, which is a source of all evil and the ruin of half the workmen of this country.'"

Godey's Magazine for March is filled with good matter. Perhaps the best are two biographical articles: one "The Life of Cecil Rhodes," and the other called "The Senorita of the Sword," being descriptive of Jaquarina, the Spanish-American swordswoman who has defeated the cracks of the United States and English armies, and who will represent America in the Olympic games this spring. The achievements of this woman have been little heralded, and many Americans will be glad to read of their remarkable champion. "A Winter on the 'Riviera'" and "Lumbering in the Adirondacks" are seasonable; and the features appealing especially to women are "Club-Houses for Women." Miss Mary A. Proctor's experience as an astronomer and lecturer, which is told under the head of "Talks by Successful Women," and the "Fashion Department." Among the familiar features are the critical articles of Beaumont Fletcher and Rupert Hughes, the latter dealing with the musical compositions of Prof. J. K. Paine. The fiction is well varied, and includes a story by Edgar Fawcett.

The April issue of Godey's will be a "Bicycle Number." Some of the writers and subjects secured for this are: General Miles, on the use of the bicycle in military service; Isaac B. Potter, of the L. A. W., on the good roads movement; F. A. Egan, editor of The Wheel, on the development of the bicycle, and Miss Mary Bisland, on the wheel from the standpoint of her sex.

The complete novel in the March issue of Lippincott's is "A Whim and a Chance," by William T. Nichols, already favorably known to the readers of this magazine. It turns on a circumstance peculiar, but not without precedent in real life, the effort to find clues to property which has mysteriously disappeared with the owner's death.

Clare E. Rolse sketches sharply and not admiringly the portraits of "A Labor Leader." Other short stories, both agreeably light, are "Mr. Pettifrew's Silver Tea-Set," by Judith Spencer, and "Henry," by Mary Stewart Cutting. Oliver McKee considers a topic now attracting general interest, the relative merits and disadvantages of "The Horse or the Motor."

The architectural series is continued by Louis H. Sullivan, whose theme is "The Tall Office Building Artistically Considered."

Emily Baily Stone presents a picture of "Household Life in Another Country"—not the twentieth, but the fifteenth. Edward Fuller writes seriously and somewhat anxiously about "The Decadent Novel," and hardly dares to hope for another Jane Austen.

Three ladies supply a sort of domestic trilogy. Jean Wright offers "A Lit-[illegible] in no sentimental vein; Agnes Carr Sage traces "The Evolution of the Wedding Cake" and Frances Courtenay Baylor [illegible] with a view to their better provision in advance.

Why He Fled From Boston.

I think I'd better go away:
I really am afraid to stay
Round here.
[illegible] girls a fellow knows
May seize the chance and all propose
This year.

If each I know the chance would take
To tell me so, I fear 'twould make
A pair o' sad.
And then to wed them all, you see,
A statutory crime would be—
Polygamy.

—Boston Budget.

ULYSSES STRINGING THE BOW.

[A suggestion for statuary.]

Since he hath kissed the soil and drunk the song
Of Naiad nurses fair, his heart, his years
Are lighter in the house which love endears,
His quickened thews erect and giant strong.
His falcon eye unblenched pursues along
The arrow's level track, and through his ears
A chime of summer that his spirit hears
Is echoed in the twitter of the thong:
Allinon! Allinon! Sing, homely lute,
The foemen's fearless dirge. Sing on and haunt
His soul, becalmed amid the silence gaunt,
With strains of other harvest and a bruit
Of hell's victorious revelry. Avaunt!
Forthright as very fate his hand will shoot.

—George C. W. Warr in Academy.

LEO'S MANNER OF SPEECH.

He Is Deliberate, but Unhesitating, and His Voice Has Great Carrying Power.

The stiff mannerism of the patriarchal system, which survived until recently from early Roman times, gave him that somewhat formal tone and authoritative manner which are so characteristic of his conversation in private. His deliberate but unhesitating speech makes one think of Goethe's "without haste, without rest." Yet his formality is not of the slow and circumlocutory sort. On the contrary, it is energetically precise, and helps rather than mars the sound casting of each phrase. The formality of strong people belongs to them naturally, and is the expression of a certain unchanging persistence; that of the weak is mostly assumed for the sake of magnifying the little strength they have.

The pope's voice is as distinctly individual as his manner of speaking. It is not deep nor very full, but considering his great age it is wonderfully clear and ringing, and it has a certain incisiveness of sound which gives it great carrying power. Pius IX had as beautiful a voice, both in compass and in richness of quality, as any baritone singer in the Sistine choir. No one who ever heard him intone the "Te Deum" in St. Peter's in the old days can forget the grand tones. He was gifted in many ways—with great physical beauty, with a rare charm of manner, and with a most witty humor, and in character he was one of the most kind-hearted and gentle men of his day, as he was also one of the least initiative, so to say, while endowed with the high moral courage of boundless patience and political humility.

Leo XIII need speak but half a dozen words, with one glance of his flashing eyes and one gesture of his noticeably long arm and transparently thin hand, and the moral distance between his predecessor and himself is at once apparent. There is strength still in every movement, there is deliberate decision in every tone, there is lofty independence in every look. Behind these there may be kindness, charity, and all the milder gifts of virtue; but what is apparent is a sort of energetic, manly trenchancy which forces admiration rather than awakens sympathy. Marion Crawford in Century.

Cheaper to Move Him Than to Bury Him.

Suicides are never wanted by hotel proprietors. Each one costs a hotel a considerable amount of money, and for months the room in which it occurred is shunned. At one of the leading hotels of this city lately a guest acted strangely, and the proprietor made up his mind that the man was going to do something desperate. So one night he went to the guest's room. There was no answer to his knocks, and the door was locked. A look over the transom showed the guest writing a letter, a pistol at one side and a bottle of poison at the other.

"Let me in or I'll break open the door," called the landlord.

The door was opened after a little hurried work disposing of the things on the table.

"I don't want any suiciding here," said the landlord, entering. "What's the matter with you anyway?"

"Out of money, out of work and can't get out of town," sullenly said the guest.

"Well, how much cash will you take and agree to get out of town?" asked the hotel man.

"I could get home for $20," was the reply.

"Here's the money. Now pack your grip and take the first train."

The man went. It was a good business transaction for the landlord.—Washington Star.

Modern Vandalism In Rome.

Does any one remember Mme. Rachel, who used to enamel unsatisfactory complexions "for one occasion" or "for life?" There was much talk of her in her day. Those whom she enameled dared not smile, for the composition would have cracked, but at a distance and by candle light the effect was really extraordinary. Rome has been enameled, and the enamel is cracking unexpectedly soon. Rome is restoring to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's. They are much bigger and finer things than the symmetrical, stuccoed cubes which have lately been piled up everywhere in heaven offending masses, and one is glad to come back to them after the nightmare that has lasted 20 years. One is surprised, moreover, to find how little permanent effect has been produced by the squandering of countless millions during the building mania, beyond a terrible destruction of trees and certain modifications of natural local peculiarities. To do the moderns justice, they have done no one act of vandalism as bad as 50 at least committed by the barons of the middle ages, though they have shown very much worse taste in such new things as they have set up in the place of the old. Marion Crawford in Century.

Average Heights.

According to a German scientist, the average height of Laplanders is 60.7 inches, of Bushmen 63 inches, of Chinese 64 inches, of Frenchmen 65 inches, of Russians 65.4 inches, of Germans 66.2 inches, of Danes 66.2 inches, of Irishmen 67 inches of Englishmen, Scotchmen and Swedes 67.1 inches, of Americans 67.5 inches, of American Indians 68.2 inches, of Patagonians 70.3 inches.

Not Wholly Useless.

"There doesn't seem to be much use for you, nowadays," said the codfish, "since they have found so many substitutes for whalebone and blubber, that come cheaper."

"No," sighed the whale. "About all I am good for now is to furnish the pure cod liver oil of commerce."—Chicago Tribune.

Boston and American Art History.

Boston alone can boast a museum that has any claim to represent American art history, and even this is [illegible] feeble and inadequate. Why is it that we can furnish heat, light and lodging for Bouguereau and Albert, while no one cares to take Gilbert Stuart and his contemporaries in from the doorstep? What matter that West and Copley were [illegible] ture painters? So were Cimabue and Hogarth and Rene of Anjou. Some one had to make a beginning, and West and Copley were the beginners of whom we have no reason to be ashamed. At any rate they were our own, and if our improvement since has been rapid since their time, all the more reason why we should preserve the record of the growth. Scribner's.

JOE BERGEN'S RIDE.

HOW AN HONEST JOCKEY UPSET PLANS TO ROB HIS EMPLOYER.

Big Dick Was Ripe For a "Hog Killing," and His Owner Backed Him Heavily. The Dishonest Trainer Outwitted by the Shrewdness of Faithful Joe.

Turf stories on the romancing order generally contain a wicked plot against a good horse owner who is (in the story) "standing a tap," as gamblers say, on his equally good horse. In the end the plot is always foiled, the good horse wins by a narrow margin, is not disqualified and of course is not bid up by the plotter, who goes broke on the race, having "coppered" what the hero played to win.

Joseph Bergen, who was killed at Gloucester a few years ago, once nearly spoiled a plan formed by a dishonest trainer to rob his employer, who was owner of a horse Joe had ridden and was again to ride in the race this story refers to.

Joe, a younger brother of Marty Bergen, graduated, like the latter, from Guttenberg, going from there to Gloucester, where his skill in the saddle, combined with his known honesty, made him a general favorite with race goers, and he became the recognized leading jockey of the "Duke of Gloster's" domain. In the race written of, but which will not be described, Joe had the mount on a horse whose name will be changed here, contrary to turf rules, to that of Big Dick. The owner of Big Dick, a business man of Philadelphia, was a warm friend and admirer of young Bergen and was a successful heavy backer of his mounts. Joe had ridden Big Dick in his previous race, which the horse won, and he told the owner that his horse was in grand shape and ripe for a "hog killing," as he had never asked the horse to extend himself in the race in question, which he could have won off ten lengths instead of by the half length victory the race actually resulted in.

A race suitable for Dick came along a week after this, and the owner, when he reviewed the entries, began preparations which were carried out for the proposed "killing." He was to go to New York and bet the numerous poolroom men during all of the morning, and two reliable commissioners were to cover the track betting ring. All that devolved on Joe apparently was to get off and win. The race was the first one on the card; and Joe, wearing Big Dick's colors, went to the paddock to get Dick and give him his usual warming up gallop.

The trainer of the horse was absent when he reached the saddling paddock, and the horse was being walked around in blankets by a colored stable hand.

"Here's $2," said good natured Joe, walking with the groom and horse. "Bet it on Dick for yourself."

"'Bliged to you, I is, suah, Mr. Joe, but I don't desiah no bet on Dick today."

"What's the matter? Ain't he feeling well?"

"Oh, 'e's feelin all right," returned the man. "Dick ain't struck on work nohow 'less you make 'im take it, an 'e jus' ain't had a gallop since you done win on 'im ovah week ago."

"You've been down the line drinking, haven't you, Pete? You ain't sure about this, are you?" asked Joe anxiously.

"Sartin suah, Mr. Joe. I'ze slep' by Dick every night an mornin fo' ovah a week, evah since I got busted in that crap game."

"Well, take this $2 and see if you can't make a few 'passes' with them tonight," said Joe, and he walked over to a friend of his who happened to be in the paddock seeking for tips before betting on the coming race.

"Time this horse I'm going to warm up—will you?" asked Joe of this friend. "I'll break from that pole at the head of the stretch, and don't stop your clock until the horse stops. Do this for me, please." The man promised, glad to be of service to Joe.

Then the trainer came into the paddock, and removing the blankets from Dick he gave Joe a leg up and instructions as to how the horse was to be warmed, to which Joe listened heedlessly, his reply being a question, asked carelessly:

"Is Dick good today?"

"Never was better in his life. He'll just mizzle in," replied the trainer, at which answer Pete's eyes started to roll ominously and so continued while leading the horse out to the track.

Big Dick broke away from the pole indicated by Joe and came down the stretch at his full racing speed. Joe did not pull him up after the usual short, sharp sprint, though the trainer in the center of the track was frantically signaling him to do so.

The horse's headstall, it was seen, was hanging under his neck, and Joe had no control of the animal, which continued on around the course, Joe's position in the saddle being a somewhat dangerous one. On the back-stretch the horse's speed slackened perceptibly, his fast run through the stretch having evidently tired him so much that, when he came back to the starting pole, he stopped to a walk, and Joe, dismounting, turned the horse over to Pete, who came up on a run, stammering, "Dick ain't none short now, Mr. Joe."

Without reply Joe walked off to the judge's stand. There he told the judge what the latter knew, that the horse had run three-fourths of a mile at his best speed. The owner, Joe continued, was in New York betting on the horse, and after the runaway the animal had no chance left, in Joe's opinion. With this view the judge coincided, and Dick was ordered scratched. "All bets off. Twenty minutes for a new book. Scratch Big Dick," was the ring herald's announcement of the judge's decision.

After divesting himself of Dick's colors Joe met his timekeeper.

"What time did it take Dick to go round?" he asked. "Over 24, wasn't it?"

"One twenty-five I made it. He went fast the first quarter—better than 25 seconds—but you were stopping him after that, I suppose?"

"No; I had all I could attend to to stick on. Dick didn't act like he was real good today. He'd have to run near to 1:17 to win the race, and if he hadn't got away and couldn't run better than he did just now a big roll of money would have been wrecked on him," concluded Joe.

Big Dick, with another trainer, started the second day after this, and the delayed "hog killing" came off on a big scale, the bookmakers reasoning that the runaway would set the horse back in his training. [illegible] and had his money down "good and plenty," as he put it, on the "runaway" when Joe [illegible] that horse to an easy victory.—Chicago News.

The Deceitfulness of Fur.

It detracts somewhat from one's feeling of [illegible] handsome fur garment to know that after the furrier, chemist and dyer have got through with the rabbit skin it may be a "sealskin," a sable, an "otter," a "Siberian squirrel," a "mink," a "marten," a "beaver" or any other fashionable fur. The transformation takes place in the shops which sell felt to hatmakers, carpet weavers and felt manufacturers, and Paris and London are the principal centers for this industry. In these cities millions of rabbit skins are dressed and treated, and bogus furs are sent out to robe men and women of all parts of the world.

The skins are purchased soon after they have been stripped from bunny's back, and are stiff and hard when they are unpacked in the sorting room. Experts examine each skin, and those which come up to the established standard are sent to the furriers, but the torn, undersized and punctured pelts are turned over to the men and women who strip the hide of its hair for the felt maker.—Philadelphia Times.

THE MIDDLE AGED MAN.

He Discourses on the Subject of the Once Familiar Bootjack.

"When I was a boy," said the middle aged man, "there was a bootjack in every home. In some homes there was one for the father and one for each of the sons, but the one bootjack homes got along very comfortably, for they didn't all want to use it at once. The boys went to bed early and left the bootjack for the old man.

"Bootjacks were made of wood and of iron. Originally they were all made of wood. The wooden bootjack had a wedge shaped opening sawed in one end. Sometimes this opening was rounded out to fit the heel of the boot. Just back of this opening, on the underside of the bootjack, a little strip or block of wood was nailed or screwed on across to raise the jaw end of the bootjack off the floor. The bootjack was sometimes of the same width at both ends, sometimes it was shaped down a little toward the floor end, and sometimes it was curved in a little at the side to give it more symmetrical proportions. The iron bootjack was made much more ornamental than the wooden bootjack.

"If a man's boots came off easily, he could pull them off with a bootjack while sitting in a chair. If they were tight or damp, and so came off hard, he stood up to it, putting one foot on the end of the bootjack to hold it down and wedging the heel of the other boot firmly into the bootjack's jaw. Then he pulled. Sometimes the boot came; sometimes it didn't; sometimes, if the boot was wet and came off particularly hard, a man would upset himself in his struggles. It was wise, when the boots were very hard, to hold on to something for support. Grown up men have been known to lose their temper over pulling off their boots.

"In those days everybody—men and boys—wore boots, and the number of bootjacks required to supply the regular demand was great, and the bootjack was also commonly used then to throw at cats nights. Many thousands of bootjacks were annually lost or broken in this way. The total annual consumption of bootjacks was something enormous, and the manufacture of bootjacks was a thriving industry.

"Where is the bootjack now? In these days only horsemen and farmers wear boots, and the bootjack has fallen from its high estate."—New York Sun.

A STORY ABOUT THE SULTAN.

It Is Offered as Explaining Why Turkey's Navy Is Useless.

Why does the sultan allow what was once a respectable fleet to rot to pieces anchored off Stamboul? Simply because he considers an ironclad a dangerous instrument in the hands of any minister or resolute commander. It is true that there are no ships to guard his coasts, but also there is none to steam up the Bosporus and throw a shell into his palace, and that is the first object to be thought of.

The incident which led to the order for the extinction of the Turkish navy was as follows: A transport was bringing a number of time expired men home, when they respectfully mutinied and begged their officers to go below, as they wished to do something which might not be approved of. Some noncommissioned officers then took command and anchored off Dolma Bagtcheh, and after firing a small salute began shouting, "Long live the sultan!"

This demonstration caused immediate confusion at the palace, and various high officials were dispatched to parley with the mutineers, but they insisted on seeing the minister, and when he at last appeared, they said that they knew the sultan had given the money to pay them, but that they had not received it, and they would not budge until they did. No arguments were of any avail, and the money had to be sent for and distributed, after which the men weighed anchor with a cheer, and gave up the ship again.

The sultan, however, reflected that what a transport had done peaceably a heavily armed man-of-war might do with evil intent, and, calling Hassan Pasha to him, he declared that he wanted no more navy. In this light hearted manner a branch of national defense, which had been the pride of its officers, was sacrificed to the royal fears for personal safety, and Hassan Pasha, who has steadily carried out his master's programme, has ever since been in high favor and is, to all intents and purposes, minister for life.—Smyrna Letter in London Standard.

On the Irrawaddy.

We have been tied up to the bank for the night. At dawn of day the mist lies low on the river, and the air is chilly, so that one instinctively turns up the collar of his coat. Presently the mist lifts, and the tropical sun shines out strong and clear. The steam whistle sounds, the anchor is weighed, and we are off. The scenery is not exciting. No snow mountains rise on the horizon, and the banks are rarely precipitous. The rich green woods and the gray and purple mountains, the great expanse of level water, recall the English lake scenery, but it is the English lake scenery with the color of Venice and the sun of the tropics. Idly gliding down stream pass gondolalike fishing boats, with high carved steering chairs and fishermen dressed in pink and crimson and yellow, or dugouts are paddled up stream, with a spot of brilliant color in bow and stern. Immense rafts of teakwood from the forests slowly drift by toward Rangoon. As the day draws into afternoon, sheeny tints of mauve and pink shoot across the water and sky; the sun sets gloriously; quickly the land is dark, but for a wondrous half hour sky and water are blended in the gold and crimson of the afterglow.—Cornhill Magazine.

Resemblances.

Fogg—I told Bass what you said—that he reminded you of a giraffe because he held his head so high.

Fenderson—And what did he say?

Fogg—He said you reminded him of an [illegible]

Fenderson—Because why?

Fogg—"Because you are one, he said.—Boston Transcript.

Filled the Bill Exactly.

"I've bought Smedley's new gun."

"Why, don't you know you couldn't hit anything with it? It's a beauty, but it won't shoot straight."

"Sh! That's why I got it. Fellows always guyed me because I couldn't shoot, and now I've got a good excuse for missing!"—Chicago Record.

The Spanish censor in Havana gives General Gomez two months to live. The cause is to be consumption, and the rest of the insurgents will probably die of old age.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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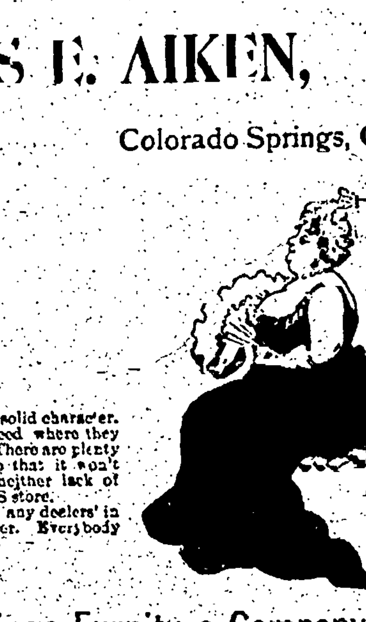
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A TRACK LABYRINTH

IT RUNS 250 PASSENGER TRAINS DAILY IN ST. LOUIS.

Responsibility of the Man Who Guides the Trains at a Great Railway Station—A Marvelously Intricate System of Switches and Tracks.

[Special Correspondence.]

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—I would not like to share the responsibility of the man who sits in the switch tower overlooking the yards of the Union station and guides in and out the 250 passenger trains which enter and leave St. Louis every day. A momentary relaxation of his vigilance during the busy morning or evening hours would mean serious and probably fatal disaster.

There are three "shifts" guarding the switch tower. Each works for eight hours. During the busy time there are two men at the switch levers and two at the desk—the chief signalman and the yardmaster. When business is light—in the middle of the day or night—one man sits at the desk and one controls the levers.

The chief responsibility rests with the man at the desk. He sits in a bow window overlooking the station yards. He is in direct communication by telephone with every part of the terminal system. He can call up almost instantly Superintendent of Telegraph Chenery, the station master, switchman in the little cabin beyond the "grand crossing" or the signalman on the Eighteenth street bridge, just below the tower. Over his telephone wire he receives messages telling him of the coming of trains which are to be switched into the station or of a delay in the departure of any train which is to be switched out. He takes for granted the switching out unless he has been notified of delay, for the outgoing trains move according to a fixed schedule. The coming in is more uncertain. A large proportion of the incoming business is behind schedule time.

There are 30 tracks in the Union station, which center, through a series of switches, in four tracks at the "grand crossing." All these switches and the signals which control them are operated from the switch tower. There are 130 switch points in all. Some of these work automatically together. One lever on the switchboard controls two or three switch points, so that one movement of the operator's hand sets a combination of switches which throws one track in the station into line with one of the four tracks at the "grand crossing." As the track in the station can be led to any one of the four tracks at the crossing, four combinations under the control of four different levers are needed to tap each track. The tracks most in use are the inner two of the four tracks at the crossing.

The system for switching a train out of the station seems simple enough when you know it. Beside each of the 30 tracks is a push button. One minute before the schedule time for the departure of his train the conductor, if he is ready, presses this button with his foot. This causes a red disk to appear opposite the number of his track in a glass case just above the signalman's head. In this case are miniature semaphores or signals, which show automatically what tracks in the station are occupied and what tracks are empty.

When the red disk appears, the signalman touches the corresponding button in the top of his desk and the disk disappears. Then the signalman, knowing from the printed schedule in front of him what train is on this particular track and knowing in what direction, east or west, this train is going, makes up his mind to what track in the yards he will switch the train and over what track at the crossing. Then he says "23:53:72" or some other combination of figures. This combination would mean that the train on track 23 in the station was to be switched to track 53 at the crossing, and to track 72 in the yards. To make this combination switches No. 8 and 9 must be closed, and the switches at the crossing must be set so as to leave track No. 53 clear. That gives track No. 53 a direct opening into track No. 72.

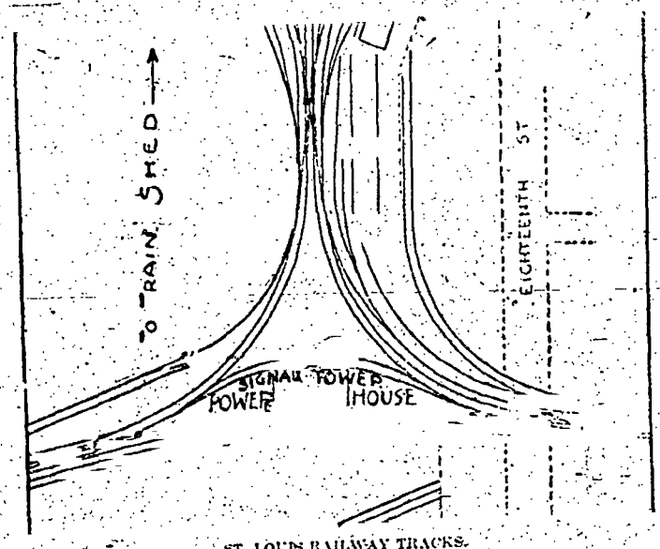
At the schedule time the conductor gives the signals, and the engineer starts the train. At every point where his outlet is controlled by a switch there is a signal to guide the engineer. At night it is a red light to tell him to stop or a green light to tell him the track is clear at that point, or it is the fiery arm of a semaphore outstretched for danger or drooping to show him that he may proceed. In the daytime the painted arms of the semaphore or the colored disks of the dwarf signals give him his orders. At the three points of great danger above and below the signal tower and at the "grand crossing" there are whistles controlled by the signalman, and if he sees an engine going past a danger signal he sounds a warning. At the sound of the whistle everything near it must stop.

When the signalman calls out his combination of numbers, the men at the switchboard quickly throw the levers which move the switches and then the levers above which control the signals. These levers are short, and they move very easily if the switches are in order. They exert no pressure on the switches. They merely make the electrical connection which brings the switches under control under the influence of compressed air, which reaches them through pipes laid from the power house under the switch tower. The first movement of the lever makes the connection, and if this connection is not perfect the lever locks automatically, and the track remains blocked. If the connection is in working order, the lever is moved on to the next point, and this sets the machinery working. Down in the yards the switch is released by the withdrawal of a big pin which locked it in place. It moves over, and the pin goes back into another hole, locking it securely again. If the signalman should make a mistake and try to throw a switch while a train was passing over it, it would refuse to move, for a long bar, which rises when it is shifted, would strike the flange of the car wheel, and the switch would be blocked.

The men at the levers watch the tracks, and as soon as a train has passed they set the signals at "danger." They have a busy time in the "rush" hours, for not only are trains switched in and out, but engines and express cars move backward and forward constantly over the "grand crossing." Often 140 movements are made at this crossing in an hour. To guide the constantly shifting traffic and make no error which will imperil human life in a duty which demands a cool head and well balanced nerves.

There are great electra pneumatic switchboards in the Jersey City and Philadelphia (Broad street) yards of the Pennsylvania road, but the one in St. Louis is the largest and most complicated in the United States, if not in the world.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.



ST. LOUIS RAILWAY TRACKS.

AMERICAN INFLUENCE IN GERMANY.

How Our Agriculturists Are Menacing the Kaiser's Army and Empire.

[Special Correspondence.]

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—If a powerful class of German politicians are correct in their surmises, this country is being slowly and insidiously shorn of its strength by a foe which does not draw a sword or fire a gun. Her vast military establishment, on which rests her rank among nations and her whole dynastic government, is being gradually undermined, not by France or England, but by the American agriculturist. Your plain western farmer, with the plow and harrow as his weapons and the bowels of the earth as his fighting ground in the economic warfare he is silently waging.

This in a nutshell is the belief of the Agrarian party, whose leaders argue as follows: "Our best officers and soldiers come from the landed proprietors, farmers and peasantry. To keep the army in its best fighting condition the country folk must be maintained. But the low price of grain and other farm products has driven farmers and landed proprietors to the wall, with the result that emigration to the cities and foreign lands has grown at an appalling rate, while the admitted inferiority of city populations for modern warfare will be disastrously detrimental to the empire in its next great war."

The same causes, however, are also sapping the taxpaying power of the empire and impairing its revenue, so that the present agrarian distress strikes us in two directions at once. The changed condition of affairs has been gradually making itself felt for 20 years, until it has now become intolerable to the sufferers, who loudly call upon the government for relief. Competing agricultural products, notably those of Russia and the United States, must, they say, be virtually forbidden access to the German market. American cattle and cut meats have already been excluded, not because of the flimsy pretexts about pleuro-pneumonia and trichinosis, but because the farming element among us is being driven out of business by your great nation with its improved agricultural machinery and more fertile soil.

Hard times, however, are not alone to blame for our depopulated country districts and congested cities, where disease, idleness and gregarious poverty breed socialism and anarchy as maggots are bred in rotten cheese. The nobles and large landed proprietors must bear their proper share of the blame. When agriculture was paying large returns, they rooted out the small owners and peasant proprietors and possessed themselves of their lands. Now it is found difficult to replace them with a fixed population attached to the soil.

But relief must come from some source, and the agrarians are seeking it with the desperation of men engulfed by a flood. By means of a bill passed in the Prussian landtag at a former session it was made compulsory on all landed proprietors whose taxes amounted to $25 to establish chambers of agriculture throughout Prussia. These associations have the right to assess members, the ultimate purpose being to raise funds and form banks, so that money may be advanced on growing crops. Thereby it is hoped they may be enabled to advance money on growing crops, thus rescuing farmers from the grasping middlemen. The agrarians will also agitate for the establishment of government grain warehouses and cheap local freights on the railroads, also owned by the government, for their own grain, and high transportation charges on foreign cereals.

They will further demand, with vehement vigor, the passage through the reichstag, or imperial house of representatives, of a stringent tariff measure protecting both German manufacturers and agriculturists from the encroaching foreigners.

For all this it is feared that this unsettling and revolutionary programme is about to chime in German politics your western farmer and his Russian colleague, who has also got into a way of using American farming appliances, may as well understand that they are held primarily responsible. He must not be surprised, therefore, if the Teutonic agriculturist visits upon him the severest reprisals he can discover.

SHERMAN WARREN.

At Last.

He found this life a struggle hard
Until he fell upon the street;
His head [illegible] his head,
And thus at last made both ends meet.
—Detroit News.

His Heritage.

"Well, sale long!" muttered the shoemaker as the young woman whom he had been unable to fit went out of his store.—Chicago Tribune.

Not Returnable.

"Eva, of Athens, we part.
Give me back my silver heart."
"I can't," the clever damsel cried.
"My love is gone, I'm married."
—Chicago Record.

A Definition.

Johnnie—Papa, what is honest pride?

Papa—Honest pride is the kind that don't deny its own existence.

THE GOTHAM GOSSIP.

NEWS AND VIEWS BY EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER.

"Our Chauncey" and the Tramp—A Night at the Opera—The "Scrojack"—A New Singer—The Extravagance of Women Criticised.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—I heard an awfully good new story about Chauncey Depew the other day. I don't believe it has yet seen print. Here it is: Mr. Depew was taking his walk abroad quite recently when he met a tramp, who begged alms for the love of God. In a burst of generosity Mr. Depew gave him a half dollar. The beggar, overwhelmed at his munificence, took off his hat and bowed into the earth. "May I not inquire," he asked, "to whom I have the honor to be indebted for this magnificent loan?" Gossip Chauncey quickly replied: "Certainly, the Hon. Grover Cleveland, president of the United States." "May not I inquire, in turn, I have the honor to assist in his laudable strait?" Quick as a flash came the tramp's answer: "Certainly: the Hon. Chauncey Depew, president of the New York Central railroad."

Lady Astor was the most talked of last Wednesday evening. She was probably more stared at than any other woman in the house. She is certainly a very handsome woman, a brunette, with brilliant coloring. While she is slender her neck and arms are not painfully thin. She was exquisitely gowned in a superb white satin, trimmed with lace, fine as cobwebs, a deep bertha falling over the shoulders. She wore no jewels, save one diamond comb, which glittered amid the masses of her dark, abundant hair. The great leader of New York society for 25 years, her husband's mother, sat with her in their box. Old lady Astor was in black velvet, the front of which was one mass of jewels. I am gratified to remark she was not decollete.

In the box next that of the Astors sat an old lady so faded and ghostly she looked as if she might have risen from the tomb for this special occasion, and, alas, she was horribly decollete! It was a sad and sickening sight. John Jacob Astor sat behind his wife and mother, devoted to both, but promptly effacing himself and withdrawing into the background when other gentlemen entered to pay their respects to his family. It is said by those who know that young Mrs. Astor has a most amiable disposition or she could not get on with her mamma-in-law so beautifully.

Mr. W. H. Hearst, the California millionaire who has recently made a stir in New York journalism by his purchase and reconstruction of a certain newspaper, is, I hear, devoted to sweets and always has a box of candy on his desk, at which, while planning a journalistic coup, he thoughtfully nibbles. One day the office boy, who also has a sweet tooth, saw the bonbons and, not knowing to whom they belonged, helped himself to that extent that when Mr. Hearst came to look for his candy, lo, it was not! He asked the boy if he knew anything of its mysterious disappearance. The boy, frightened at his audacity, owned up, but added: "I didn't know they was yours, or I wouldn't have touched 'em." And I am pleased to record that he was not even scolded, Mr. Hearst saying indulgently: "Oh, well, that's no matter! I'm glad you have sense enough to like candy."

Have you a "scrojack?" Perhaps you don't know what a "scrojack" is. I'll tell you. It is a familiar and an evil imp who is ever at your elbow, planting worry, mischief and annoyance for you. It is your "scrojack" that makes you lose your collar button in the morning when you are dressing in a deuce of a hurry to catch a train, and forces you on all fours to hunt for it indoors and bureau, and then suddenly causes it to reappear in plain sight where you know you have looked a dozen times. It is the "scrojack" who smashes the china and glass, and makes the chimney smoke, and hides your eyeglasses, and spills things, and does all sorts of damage. Every family has one—a miserable, invisible sprite, who mocks and jeers at you after it has driven you to drink or profanity. It is a well known artist who has given this unseen witness its euphonious name. Henceforth blame yourself for nothing. Blame all mishaps, calamities and general cussedness on your "scrojack."

I saw Miss Ellen Yaw, the young woman with the formidable voice, the other morning at the Waldorf. Where she keeps it is a mystery, for a more fragile looking girl I never beheld. She looks as if she might break if you touched her. Her German Gretchen hair was fillleted with black velvet ribbon, and over her dainty mauve silk bodice, powdered with blurred roses, she wore a sable boa to protect the wonderful machinery in her delicate throat. Miss Yaw did not make the tremendous sensation her manager predicted. Her voice has a remarkable compass, and her trill is excellent, but certainly many of her higher notes bear a suspicious resemblance to a plain, everyday squeal.

Mme. Calve has with her as companion du voyage this season a very clever and distinguished Anglo-Frenchwoman, Mrs. Rhodes, better known as Mme. Guy d'Hardelot, the composer. To the writer Mrs. Rhodes recently expressed her undisguised disapproval of the extravagance of American women in dress. It seems to the observant lady, who has been everywhere this winter, that comparatively few American men give themselves any social relaxation. "Where are they?" she asked. "At their offices slaving and toiling to make money for their wives and daughters to spend upon their backs. They are the most indulgent husbands in the world. Certainly were I ever to marry again I should want an American. But when I see such willful, needless extravagance in dress, when there is so much to be done with money in the world, it seems deplorable." Mrs. Rhodes, is not far out of the way. Certainly never was more money spent upon dress than at the present time; never were fabrics richer or more tempting; never were colors so alluring, never jewels so seductive. The worst feature, however, of this question is the example set before self supporting and working women. Look at our working girls! Their clothing is a cheap and tawdry imitation of that worn by wealthy women. Poor, miserable, flimsy fabrics, gaudy trimmings, flashy jewelry, bedraggled finery of all sorts, constitute the garb of the American working girl. The love of finery is the root of much of the evil which ruins the girl who earns her living in shop or factory, and has not the woman who thoughtlessly parades her grandeur in public an indirect moral responsibility in this matter?

EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER.

Why Their Mustaches Are Black.

Employees who work in the acid rooms of the sulphite pulp mills at Hoyland, Mo., as well as those similarly engaged at Orono and South Bremen, are vexed at the way the sulphurous acid used in digesting the wood treats their mustaches. No matter what color the mustache may be when its owner goes to work, it turns black in about two weeks, and stays so as long as the proprietor holds his job. Chemists at Maine State college and other learned men say the change is due to inhaling the fumes of the acid through the nostrils, but in spite of such high authority, several young men have found it hard to convince their steady company girls that the transformation is not due to a barber's dye bottle. Two or three hopeful engagements have been broken off, and more promise to follow. Thereof I also am grieved, as being men prematurely bald, though the barber charge is not fully sustained.—New York sun.

BEES FOR A MASCOT.

Strange Pets of a Relief Boat Crew and How They Were Taken.

Relief Boat No. 10, which up to date has made of her time at the lighthouse station on Staten Island, has a swarm of bees for a mascot. The relief boat, like all others of her kind, is likely to be ordered out at any time to take the place of a sister craft in need of repairs. She may have to go as far as Sandy Hook, or even as far away as Gravesend reef, near Newport, but usually she is at St. George under waiting orders. One day, a year ago last summer, Captain Murray, her skipper, heard a great buzzing in the air, and looking up he saw a cloud of bees making directly toward him. Being unused to such apparitions he ran into the cabin and awaited developments. The bees lighted on the port rail, near the gangway, forming a bunch which appeared to the captain's eyes to be bigger than a peck measure. Before the captain knew what had become of them they disappeared from sight, and it was found that they had gone through a hole and made themselves at home in the stern of the vessel.

The captain and crew soon become fond to the company of the bees, and thought nothing of having a dozen of them buzzing around their heads at once, for they seldom sting unless molested. One day the vessel was ordered out to relieve the lightship at Sandy Hook, and for nearly two months the bees were buffeted about on the water, but they seemed to thrive on the diet of brown sugar provided for them by the sailors, and never became seasick.

An unlucky day arrived, however, when a boy fancying friend of the captain offered to purchase the queen of the swarm and tried to drive her from her stronghold by the use of tobacco smoke. The bees refused to be driven out, and a fierce single was created with gunpowder and other fuel. The result was that all the bees were suffocated, and they were taken out afterward from the bottom of a vessel with a dipper.

The captain and crew mourned sincerely for the loss of their pets, and every sailor's heart of them shuddered severely at the thought of going to sea after they had allowed such a manifest defiance of Providence to occur on board their vessel. Their surprise and pleasure were therefore unbounded when, a few days later, another swarm was seen in the rigging, apparently looking for a place to alight.

"It's good luck!" shouted the captain, and this time, instead of running away, he spread out some brown sugar on a white sheet, as he had been told by his housekeeping friend to do in such emergencies, placed a soapbox on edge over the sugar and began beating a tin pan to attract the attention of the bees. His efforts were not in vain. With little persuasion the bees entered the box and made themselves at home, where they remain to this day and may be seen by any one who has the curiosity to visit the picturesque lighthouse station. The box has been nailed to the side of the vessel, and holes have been bored in it, so that it is now as comfortable and convenient a hive as any colony of bees need have.—New York Tribune.

THE ICE AGE.

There Were Cold Days In Those Times of Universal Frigidity.

For centuries the north was an ice locked land, and conditions of life had changed. From the pole to the southern ice limit not one mountain projected its head above the unbroken snow. Even Mount Washington was deep down under the surface.

Manhattan Island lay buried at least 1,500 feet under the ice. A wild, weird stillness rested over this favored spot, interrupted only by the crashing of the ice as pieces broke from the end of the glacier beyond the Narrows and, as icebergs, floated out to sea.

Ages had now passed since man first appeared in his primeval home. Some progress the race had made, but man was still a rude and untutored savage. His crude weapons were only pieces of roughly chipped stone, but it was man with progressive and endless mind. And as the years passed the rude paleolithic ancestor gave place to men with a higher degree of primitive art. Flint tipped arrows and axes of stone now gave man the mastery over every animal. Food was no longer a matter of chance, but a matter of skill. Still at war with the elements, wild beasts and savage neighbors, it was a fearful struggle. The world at the best was then no garden of Eden.

For 20,000 years or more the ice, with its various advances and retreats, covered the north. Then began its final departure, but it was probably as slow in going as it had been in coming. The land began gradually to sink, the winters became milder and the summers longer.—Lippincott's.

Electricity For Cooking.

"When," asked a Times representative a day or two ago of an expert electrician, "are we to have the millennium in our kitchens? When will electricity as a cooking power become an accomplished fact to that great army of waiting housekeepers represented by the average well to do woman?"

"Not," replied the man of volts and coils, "until it is possible to generate electricity more cheaply than now. It will be easy to reach your kitchens with it when we get it ourselves. At present the process is expensive, because it is roundabout. You get your cooking heat directly from the coal in your range. It is a dirty, laborious way, and much heat is wasted, but it is cheaper than we can give it to you. Electrical heat comes from coal, too, through steam furnaces. Had we power to set the dynamos in motion and thus generate electricity, but the process is still too expensive for wholesale heat."—New York Times.

No Chance Nowadays.

"Young man," said the elderly party with the big watch chain, "I laid the first foundation of my fortune by saving street car fare."

"I didn't know you ever drove one," remarked the flippant youth. "It can't be worked in those bell punch days anyway."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Silver Lining.

A rainy day I dearly prize;
I love a rainy week.
Oh, how I wish
Might this forever leak!
Nor am I cheerless when it rains,
But mine is like a salve;
As I look through the dripping pane
Of my umbrella store.
—Puck.

And Sham.

"Dear me," exclaimed the new arrival in Hades, "why, here come the shades of people whom I know to have been truly good! Well, I never!"

"That party," calmly explained the old settler, "does not belong here. It is merely making a slumming tour."—Detroit Tribune.

Told by a Brass Button.

By BENJAMIN NORTHROP.

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The floor of the library looked in the twilight like a battlefield in some savage country. Lilliput. A small forest of stunted cedars, carved out of wood and painted green, surrounded the fort on the stool. In the clearing in front of the fireplace there was a broken circle of wooden soldiers, and at one side lay a brass button, old and dented, which had come from a red coat's sleeve. Scattered through the woods were the prostrate forms of other wooden soldiers, lying where they had fallen. Clarence had been playing the battle of Lookout Mountain all afternoon. Twice the victorious bluecoats had cut their way through the enemy's entrenchments, and thrice the fort where the cannon were planted had been captured in the face of sure defeat, and Clarence was tired. It had been a hard day. Napoleon himself could not have done better with the same troops. So, as the light faded out of the windows and the flickering coals on the hearth sent alternate shadows and lights through the woods, Clarence leaned his curly head on the soft fortress, closed his eyes and dreamed of more battles and fresh conquests.

It was then that the captain of the Union forces spoke up.

"I'm afraid," said he, "that a few more brushes like this will end me. It has been a hard day."

"Brushes!" replied the leader of the vanquished from the thicket. "I'd call it a regular battle. I'm sure that both of my legs are broken. I don't believe real war is any harder."

"Neither do I for that matter. How is that, Mr. Brass Button? You were in the war, weren't you?"

"Yes, I was in the war," answered the button modestly. "I was in the battle the little boy has been playing—I and his father."

"And was it as bad as our battle today?" asked the defeated warrior.

"It was very different. You see, he was only a drummer boy and not a real soldier, yet in that battle he fought as handsomely as any man could have fought, and he won the battle alone."

While the button paused to catch its breath, not being accustomed to story telling, the Union captain said "Hsssssh" to his soldiers, and all became as quiet as the trenches where the dead were lying, and the button went on:

"He had run away from home. He lived in Ohio, on the banks of the Cuyahoga river, where his father had a farm. He ran away from home when he was 15 years old and joined a regiment that was recruiting in Cleveland. This was in 1863. He was not big for his age, but he was sworn in as a drummer boy. Uncle Sam was not asking many questions at that time when a boy wanted to give his life for the nation's. All that spring and summer he drummed with Grant and Hooker and Sherman until, in the fall of that year, he was with the army at Lookout Mountain. We were in camp on the side of the hill, with just such trees as those, not much higher, either, all around us and big rocks set in rough gravel. Our command was quartered a short distance from the main troops, and we did picket duty. All day we marched up and down the rough sides of the hill in a long scattered line and kept our eyes and ears wide open for the advance guard of the enemy. It was harder than real fighting, and more dangerous, too, or at least it seemed so at the time, this fighting alone in the woods with men you could not see, firing at a gray shoulder or an arm or the brim of a hat from behind a tree or over a log or from the side of a bowlder.

"The first night we saw, he and I, the torch signals of the enemy flashing over the valley from the top of the mountain. The general and his staff saw them too. And they filled them with a nameless, speechless dread. These signals which they could not read were messages to the rebels from other rebels who were slowly but surely closing in on our men to be ready the next day to kill them. This fear spread through the ranks. Candlelights twinkled in the

"I haven't any wife and baby."

officers' tents. Orderlies passed from camp to camp with mysterious orders, and the officers who had been fighting all the day were summoned to midnight consultations as to how these messages might be stopped.

"He—my drummer boy—had gone to the main camp with the colonel to carry back to the major whatever word might be sent. He was sleeping with his back to a tree, his head resting on his drum, when the word came. Without unslinging the drum he started off, he and I, to win the battle. We didn't know it then, though, nor till long after it was won even. Perhaps if we had known we couldn't have done it.

"When we got to the general's tent, we found four or five men there. They all were very quiet, and two of them were very white. One of them was the general, and the other was a smooth faced young man, hardly more than a boy in years, who wore the shoulder straps of a first lieutenant.

"'You are willing to go, lieutenant?' said the general.

"'I am.'

"'You have considered the matter carefully?'

"'Yes, general.'

"'You are literally taking your life in your hands. The chances are 100 to 1 that you will not return alive. It is a desperate chance. You may not get the command if you get it you may be killed before you return.'

"'I have thought it over, all of it, very carefully, and I am ready, anxious to go.'

"Then the general, who had been standing, reached out his hand and clasped the hand of the volunteer, and the other men turned their faces away for a minute.

"'We have made these arrangements for you, lieutenant. There is a guide waiting for you outside the line. Half a dozen men will accompany you on horseback and wait for you at a place which you may select. You will meet them there, if God spares you, and they will guard your return. One moment. Have you no word you want sent home in case—in case you'—

"The general didn't finish this question. Somehow it didn't seem to need any ending for the young man drew from his pocket, without a word, without a tremor even of his hand, a sealed packet and a picture of a little baby, laughing in its mother's arms.

"'You have, and them, sir, in case—'

"'Let me go. Please, sir, let me go.'

"The general brushed his hand across his eyes. It was my drummer boy who spoke.

"'I haven't any wife and baby. No one would miss me, sir, if anything happened. I am only a drummer boy, and I can be spared without any trouble. I can ride, and I can run, and I can get that code. Oh, please let me go. Won't you, sir?'

"Then the general brushed his hand across his eyes again, and then our colonel put his arm around my boy's neck and drew him very close to him.

"'Not this time, my boy,' said the general. 'We can use you some other time, and we will. One life is quite enough for this venture.'

"Then they all went out, except the general and two of his aids, and the colonel kept his arm around my drummer boy's neck until they were quite out of sight. I didn't hear what he said to him, but I'm sure he wasn't angry.

"'You don't need me any more just now, do you, colonel?' asked the boy just as we reached the lines.

"'No. Why?'

"'I want to see them off, if you please, sir,' and before the colonel could answer we were a dozen yards away, going as fast as we could to where the lieutenant was mounting his horse, with the guide and his guards by his side.

"I am not quite sure what happened after that. We made up our mind very quickly, and there was no time to waste in carrying out our plan. All I know is that when the men rode past the sentries and up the narrow mountain path which led straight to where those torches were flashing we were close behind them. It wasn't hard to follow them. They went very slowly. Thus we went until the party halted, and the guide and the lieutenant rode on alone. We had kept out of sight all this time, for he was afraid that we would be sent back to camp if we were discovered. He was going with the lieutenant. He was going to help get that code, whether the general was willing or not. He was only a drummer boy, and he was sure they wouldn't miss him if he never came back.

"But when the lieutenant and the guide left the guards they put the spurs to their horses, and when we came to a bend in the road they were out of sight. In a few minutes the sound of their horses' hoofs died away, and we were alone. We didn't lose heart, though, or turn back. We kept on and on until it seemed as if our legs were made of wood like yours, they were so numb. I don't know how long we kept this up, but it must have been an hour when my drummer stepped on some dried grass and rolled down the hill until we came to a log. There we lay for a very long time, unable to stir. I think that he went to sleep. He was very, very tired. How much longer we would have lain there I don't know if we hadn't heard some shots and the galloping of horses, coming down the road over our heads. Light was just breaking in gray over the mountain top.

"My boy rose on his elbow and saw the lieutenant riding down the path as fast as he could come. One of his arms hung straight down, and blood was dripping from the cuff. Back of him were a troop of rebel cavalry in full charge. Just as we stood up the lieutenant's horse fell, and he slid off his back and slipped down the side of the hill into a thicket, where he leaned against a tree and panted for breath. We could just see him from where we were, for he was way down the hill below us. The rebels were looking for him on the other side of the road. If they could be kept where they were for a few moments only, he could escape, because his guards were not so very far away, and they had fresh horses.

"Then it was that my drummer boy won the battle. It didn't take him long to decide what to do. He braced himself firmly on his feet, turned his white little face toward the horsemen and grasped the drumsticks in his hand. He hadn't thrown away his drum, which was slung tight across his back. He pulled it into place, and then he started the long roll which calls men into battle. At first the beats were faint, as if they came from far away. Then they grew louder and firmer and nearer as my boy's heart beat fast and faster and his face grew whiter. It was as if a whole drum corps were there and a fife corps and a regiment of soldiers back of them. The music was taken up by the early morning air and carried through the woods, up and down, right and left, and the hillside sent the echoes back. It was noble drumming.

"The rebels stopped their search in an instant and hurried back to their horses. The lieutenant saw it all from where he stood. He saw my boy with his back to the tree and his face to the foe, and he knew what it meant. He knew that a drummer boy's life was being offered for his own, and for his army's salvation maybe, and as he started down the hill to dodge from thicket to grove and to safety he raised his good arm and waved a parting salute to me and my brave boy. It was all he could do.

"Meanwhile the drum beats kept on, never faltering, growing stronger instead of weaker, until at length the rebels sent out two men to reconnoiter. One went to the east and the other to the west, and between them both stood my boy. Then they saw it all, too, and with a wild yell they charged, firing as they went. One bullet intended for him hit me. You see the dent it made, and then it glanced off. But its force was quite enough, and the drummer

With a wild yell they charged.

boy toppled over. He was very tired, you know. In falling his head struck against a stone, and when the horsemen reached us he was like a dead boy. They must have thought he was dead, for they surely would have killed him they were mad with anger.

"One soldier drew his sword and was about to make certain of it when the captain stopped him.

"'I don't think that he's quite dead. Raise him up,' he said.

"Presently he opened his eyes, and it was a minute or two before he realized where he was and who the men were who faced him. Then it all came to him, and he asked, 'Did he get away?'

"'Yes, curse you,' cried the soldier with the drawn sword.

"'I'm very glad,' said my boy, and he fell back on the grass, with a smile on his face.

"Then came a long parley. Most of the men were for killing him then and there. The others urged the pursuit of the lieutenant, and the latter won, because the captain was with them.

"'Let the kid alone,' he ordered. 'He doesn't know anything that will help the Yanks. Besides that he may die anyway. At all events, he is a brave little chap, and'

"'Crack, crack!' and two bullets whistled past the officer's head. The lieutenant had reached the guards. They had started back to check the pursuit, and the rebels, without waiting for more argument, dashed away.

"'Is that all?' asked the victorious wooden captain after a long pause.

"'There isn't much more to tell.'

"'Yes there is,' came in unison from all the little warriors. 'Did he live, and did the lieutenant capture the code?'

"'Yes, the code was captured, and the lieutenant lived. You ought to have learned that at your military academy. And as for my drummer boy'

"'Why, here is Clarence fast asleep.'

A sweet faced little woman had come into the library with the maid, lamp in hand.

"'Yes, mum, he's that tired playing soldier.'

"'Poor little fellow!' And she knelt over him and stroked his yellow curls. 'Why, where did this old button come from? How did it get here?'

"'I don't know, mum. Clarence has been playing with it these three days.'

"'Give it to me directly. I thought that it was lost. Now wake Clarence up and make him ready for his supper. Here, John,' she cried as a tall, ruddy faced man opened the door and looked into the room. 'What do you think I've found? You can't guess. It's that dear old army button, you know,' and she carried it to him and laid it in his hand.

"'Yes, I know. I'll put it away in my desk. If it hadn't been for it, I'—

"'No. I'll take care of it,' and the little woman thrust it tenderly into the bosom of her dress. 'If it hadn't been for it,' and she drew his head down to her's until their lips met. 'If it hadn't been for it, I shouldn't have had you, dearest.'

THE END.

A Dog Utilizes a Modern Invention.

M. E. Church, proprietor of the Beddington tannery, relates a rather remarkable story, showing the wonderful instinct of his dog Don. Having occasion not long since to visit Bangor, he left Don at the tannery. But the dog soon became dissatisfied and returned to his home in Cherryfield, 20 miles distant. When Mr. Church returned to Beddington, he called up his wife on the telephone, and in the course of conversation inquired for Don. On being told that Don was home, he asked to be allowed to talk with him. Don was accordingly held up to the telephone and the receiver placed to his ear. As "Hello, Don!" came from his master, the dog began to show sign of excitement, which increased as the conversation progressed. In a few moments after being released he disappeared, and in about two hours Mr. Church called again on the telephone and announced that Don had arrived at the tannery.—Augusta (Me.) New Age.

Stockholders' Meeting.

To the Stockholders of The Elkton Mining and Milling Company:

Your are hereby notified that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Elkton Mining and Milling company will be held at the office of the company in the city of Colorado Springs, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, the 14th day of March, A. D., 1896, to consider and take action upon the question of changing the name of the company, to that of The Elkton Consolidated Mining and Milling company; and, also, of increasing the capital stock from 500,000 shares to 1,500,000 shares of the par value of one dollar each, and for the transaction of such other business as may legitimately come before the meeting.

Done by order of the board of directors this 6th day of February, A. D., 1896.

GEORGE BERNARD, President.
J. H. AVERY, Secretary.

Notice of Dividend.

Notice is hereby given that the Union Gold Mining company has declared a cash dividend of 1 cent per share, and a stock dividend of 10 per cent. per share, payable March 5th, 1896, to stockholders of record Feb. 24, 1896.

The transfer books of the company will be closed on the 20th day of February, and opened on March 9, 1896.

Dated Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 17, 1896.

C. H. MORSE, Secretary.

TURNED THE TABLES.

BILL NYE TELLS A STRANGE TALE OF JAIL BREAKING.

Hope For the Bad Boys of Today—How One of Them Sowed Wild Oats For Many Years and Was Finally Bought For by the Sheriff.

[Copyright, 1896, by Edgar W. Nye.]

Some years ago, it will be remembered, the great national economizers at Washington had a sudden spasm of retrenchment, which resulted in shutting off appropriations in the department of justice. This left United States marshals the cheerful alternative of footing the bills out of their own pockets or of stopping the machinery of old, even handed justice. The marshal suddenly found himself without funds and a year at least ahead of him before another session of congress could do him any good if it wanted to. As a general thing the

SWAPPING HORSES.

United States marshal is not prepared to shoulder the financial burdens of the country at five minutes' notice and loan the national treasury the money to administer speedy justice for a year at a time. So they did the best they could cut down expenses, borrowed of their friends and stood off the balance till congress met. It was a time to try men's souls.

At that time the marshal of Wyoming, one of the most genuine gentlemen of German descent that I ever knew and I've known a good many of them, was necessarily absent from the territory. One afternoon, while the warden was over in town buying beef for the prisoners, word was brought to the guard that the "Kid" was sick in his cell, very sick. The guard got something hot from the kitchen, and accompanied by the cook, an eminent life member of the penitentiary, went to the "Kid's" cell to administer it.

As he handed the soup to the patient he got a push from behind, and pretty soon the "Kid" and the cooker were taking his revolver and bunch of keys from his person while they sat on top of him and held his nose down in the blankets. They then went out of the cell and locked the guard in. He told me afterward that the "Kid's" recovery was the most sudden transition from dangerous illness to vigorous health that he ever knew. When other guards or the warden appeared during the afternoon, they were cordially met at the portals by armed convicts, who escorted them to their dungeons and carefully locked them in. So, along about 3 o'clock, the United States penitentiary was in charge of the gentlemanly murderers and highwaymen of the Rocky mountains. They did not rush off into the adjoining country at once, but lingered around the pen and enjoyed themselves. The penitentiary is located across the river from the town, and so it was not disturbed. The striped humorists proceeded to harness up the marshal's best team to a spring wagon and to load the latter with all the delicacies of the season. They also took along several rifles and double barreled shotguns, a tent and a fine bird dog, intending to rusticate in the mountains for a few months in order to enjoy much needed rest and change of scene. After dusk they told the warden and guards that they were sorry to see young men of such high social position in such a place, but offered to intercede for them with the governor, left the keys outside the big portals and went reluctantly away. We used to hear of them for a long time afterward on the road. All they seemed to do for a living was to trade horses with people. When they saw a horse that they fancied, they would most generally kinder dicker around with the owner until they got it. In this way they made a good deal of money. Ever and anon some Laramie City man would come home with a wornout, foundered horse that he had secured in return for a $500 steed in one of these trades. The highwaymen never gave boot, and yet they always got a better horse than they gave. Sometimes they would stop the coach on the Rock creek road, and while the "Kid" traded horses with the driver the others would trade watches and pocketbooks with the passengers.

They had a real good time for quite a long spell, and the pure, crisp air brought back the tint of health to their wan cheeks.

They shot game hens and caught mountain trout in pleasant weather, and when they got worn out with exercise they would go out and trade horses with the stagecoach.

One day they met the sheriff and stumped him for a trade. While they were haggling about it a squad of the sheriff's party slid up and captured the whole outfit. When they were taken back to the pen and the "Kid" laid down his arms at the request of the marshal, he said: "Sajer, I weaken. You've got the bulge on me. After all, there's nothing like home. We take up arms against our fellow man and get left. The pen is mightier than the sword."

Many years ago there lived in New Haven a very bad boy. He was born 140 years ago, and as he is now dead I feel at liberty to write his biography.

Sometimes it is perfectly tiresome waiting for a man to die so that you will feel safe in saying what you think of him; but if he happens to be a large, robust man, it certainly pays to do so.

This boy was known far and wide as the meanest, most notorious, hopelessly bad boy in Connecticut. No other boys made any claims whatever when he was around, and for years he carried the belt. He knew all the little, fine tricks of meanness and cruelty at the age of 12 years that it generally takes a lifetime to acquire. When others studied all day hard to devise new kinds of wickedness and lay on their stomachs nights by the light of a pine knot and patiently worked out the more difficult problems of meanness and lawlessness, this lad seemed to breathe it all in the very air.

His wonderful genius as a successful bad boy was remarked by those who did not know him at all. He was a prodigy of wickedness, a miracle of meanness.

He loved to get little boys into his hands and then duck them or otherwise scare them out of their senses. He succeeded in crippling several little schoolmates and blew out the teacher's eye one day with a cannon firecracker. He loved to see his little friends fall into his traps, and very few of his intimate friends succeeded in dying a natural death.

I could go on, page after page, telling of the funny pranks of this bad boy if I chose, and it would make you laugh till the tears rolled down your cheeks to read how he filled the asylum, the hospital and the cemetery with his friends.

Whenever any of the neighbors' dogs saw this humorous boy they would conceal their tails as far as possible and go to Canada till the bad boy had grown up or died.

He was a great lover of fun, and in one evening, with a skull covered with phosphorus and worked by machinery, he so scared three little girls that they had fits all the rest of their lives.

He knew of more ways to produce a laugh and frighten a child into spasms than any boy of his age in Connecticut, and you must remember that this happened over 100 years ago, when boys didn't have the advantages they have now.

Everybody said that this boy would certainly come to some bad end. He could not escape, they thought. No boy could be so lawless and disagreeable and still amount to anything. There were thousands of straitlaced, puritanical croakers who said that the boy would sink to nothing whatever or land in the penitentiary.

He said, however, that he was just sowing his wild oats, and that when he got his crop in he proposed to reform and make his mark.

Year after year he lived on just as full of the "Old Scratch" as ever. Now and then he would burn a barn just to see the cattle scatter and watch the farmer hustle out in his shirt with a pail of water.

But observe how the prophecies of his neighbors failed.

It ought to encourage every bad boy in the United States today whose relatives and friends speak harshly of him. This lad at last grew to be a man and was known all over the civilized world. His name is familiar to every one, and in the history of our great land you will find a long account of him. Still, he had the reputation of pulling frogs to pieces while they were alive, of leaving mud turtles on the track for the passenger train, so that he could hear them pop, and of putting the kittens on the kitchen stove to see them dance.

Bad boy, do not be discouraged. Hope on, for there may be a future for you. Do not lose hope when your parents talk back at you. You have just as good a chance to be known all over the world as the boy of whom I have told you. He was poor too. He had to sow his wild oats first, as you say, but he steadily worked his way on until at the time of his death he was known wherever the English tongue was spoken as Benedict Arnold, and every one wanted to see him very much indeed. Even the sheriff, who wouldn't recognize him at all when a boy, walked for miles and miles to find him and converse with him. When he got there, Mr. Arnold was not at home. He had thought of something in England that he wanted to go and get.

BENEDICT ARNOLD'S DEVILTRY.

Bill Nye

An Individual Preference.

"Some fellers as is interested in silver wants silver money," remarked Plodding Pete thoughtfully, "while others thinks gold is right. I've even heard of fellers that wanted to deposit wheat an things an git currency for 'em."

"Yep," replied Meandering Mike. "A good deal depends on yer pus'nal interests. Now ez for me, I think a heap o' time could be saved by gittin out orders on responsible breweries negotiable all the lars in the country." Washington Star.

Indications Hopeful.

"Dear father," wrote the young man who had gone to the far west and hung up his shingle as a physician, "there is a great deal of sickness here, of one kind and another, and I hope soon, by the blessing of Providence, to have plenty of work to do in my profession." Chicago Tribune.

Just Like a Man.

"These autumn leaves are much to gaudy," said Adam, eying them coldly and critically. "Why didn't you get evergreens that would last awhile?" Indianapolis Journal.

SIR 'ENRY'S ACTOR.

He Liked Congressman Crowley, but Could Not Understand His Metaphor.

He was as normal a t as an exclamation point, and he had a sort of tongue tied walk, reminding one of a bad case of locomotor ataxia. His asbestus tinted frizzes were parted amidships, like my lady's well groomed Yorkshire terrier, and his larboard eyebrow executed a St. Vitus' dance in an effort to retain a strangle hold on the monocle screwed in his eye.

He was one of Sir Henry's actors, and together with Sir Henry had been seeing the sights of Washington. He said:

"One of the first membaws I encountawed, yer kuaw, wwa a aw congressman from Texas, named aw named Miles Crowley. This Crowley, yer kuaw, aw is a chawming fellow, but I didn't quite aw gwasp some of his aw his metaphaw. When I aw awsked him what the average numbaw of aw people killed per day in Texas, numbaw negroes lynched, numbaw white men shot for cheating at cawds, do you know what he actually said? 'Why,' said Crowley, 'that depends upon the numbaw of Queen Vic's subjects there aw in Texas. Numbaw varies each day. Going and coming all the time. Now, you, faw instance, wouldn't last 15 minutes in Texas, unless you switched yaw doilect, got yaw hair cut, and blew that bum looking roof yaw wearing.'

"The ideaw! Switching doilect and blowing roof! I awsked him to explain, you kuaw, and he told me that I would have to have laparotomy performed on my head before I saw a jawke or a gag, dawnt yer know. Pawsitivley, yer kuaw, Congressman Crowley is simply aw simply excruciating, yer kuaw aw. Crowley, I was told, yer kuaw aw was quite a fightaw in Texas, and I awsked him about it.

"'Yes, quite wight, yer kuaw,' said Crowley. 'Dawn in our country our motto is, "The shooting iron is mightiaw than the sword, and the boxing glove is mightiaw than the pen aw." It was till Govnaw Culbawson gave the Cawbett and Fitz the fwappe, yer kuaw.'"

"Confound such metaphaw. What does fwappe mean? I nevaw will learn this Amewican slang, yer kuaw, aw.

"'Look heaw, Iwing,' said Crowley he fiattawed me by comparing me to the govpaw, Sir 'Enry 'you didn't know I came from Bawston, good old Irish Bawston stock. I was bawn under the shadow of Bawston Hill monument, but I got the hot foot, yer kuaw. Screwed my nut, yer kuaw.'

"Such expwessions, aw, as 'screw my nut' and 'got' the hot foot' were confounded cleavaw, I suppose, but blow me if I could compwehend them, yer kuaw, aw.

"Then, yer kuaw, I awsked Mr. Crowley about his early days at school in Bawston, and he astonished me by telling me as 'ow he went through Hawvawd, aw. 'Ow I happened to go through Hawvawd, yer kuaw, was like this: A friend of the family, yer kuaw, was janitaw of the college, and he took me through.'

"Some of Crowley's friends were standing about, yer kuaw, and bloime me if they all didn't give me an awful lawf, yer kuaw, aw. Oi couldn't see exactly whaw the lawf came in. We went into a pub neaw the theataw, and Mr. Crowley recommended some 'awf and 'awf. The 'awf and 'awf was tip top, yer kuaw, and I awsked the bawtendaw if it was imported.

"'It's from Jersey Newark, New Jersey,' said the bawtendaw.

"'Then it's imported if it's from New Jersey,' said Mr. Crowley, and they all lawfed again, though I couldn't see where the lawf came in, yer kuaw aw. But Congressman Crowley is a moine of infawmation, and it was from him, yer kuaw, that I fwound who it is that Cleveland issued his Venezuelaw papaw. Cleveland is kind of a spawt in his woi, and he loikes to see spawting people enjoy themselves. By favawing Venezuelaw he can get all he wants, yer kuaw, from Cwespo. And what he wants, yer kuaw, is for Cwespo to pawss a bill permitting pwize foighting. This will give the foighters, yer kuaw, a chawnce to pell off a mill, and the politicians of the Stoites can no longer make political capital nout of the foighters. Every spawt in the Stoites will give Grover his suppawt if the Venezuelaw question is decoided in favaw of American, said Mr. Crowley, yer kuaw!

"When I told Congressman Harry Minaw, whom I kuaw, yer kuaw, in a theatrical woi, what Mr. Crowley had impawted to me, what do you suppaowco Minaw said?

"He lawfed hawtily, and said 'as 'ow Crowley had been a-joshing of me.

"Now, bloime me, what does joshing mean, yer kuaw aw?" Washington Post.

The Exception to the Rule.

Bobbie Popper, don't "hard and fast" mean unswerving?

Mr. Ferry Usually it does, but I have seen fellows who were both hard and fast and wabbled all over the sidewalk. Cincinnati Enquirer.

He Should Know Better.

Jazz My dining room was too cool for comfort last evening.

Quiz Furnace out of order?

"No. I invited a friend home to dinner without first telling my wife." New York World.

Had Their Advantages.

Bashful Isn't that Stickatite a bore; always dragging in his tiresome chestnuts?

Miss Waiting Yes, but chestnuts pop sometimes, don't you know. Detroit Free Press.

Not a Responsive Thrill.

"Darling, did you sing any pretty songs at Sunday school?"

"Yes, mamma, we sang a lively one about 'Greenland's ice cream mountains.'" Chicago Record.

Reasonable Objection.

"I don't object, Alice," said the patient father, "to your trying to make yourself look like a man. All I object to is the kind of man you succeed in looking like." Cincinnati Enquirer.

Breaking It Gently.

"I must go tell her that her dog is dead."

"Don't tell it abruptly."

"No. I'll begin by saying it's her husband." St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

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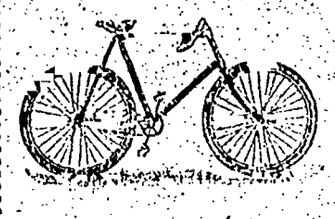

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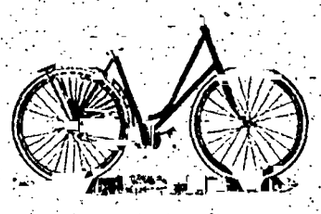

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